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THE
WORKS

OF

Dr. Jonathan Swift,

Dean of St. PATRICK'S, Dublin.

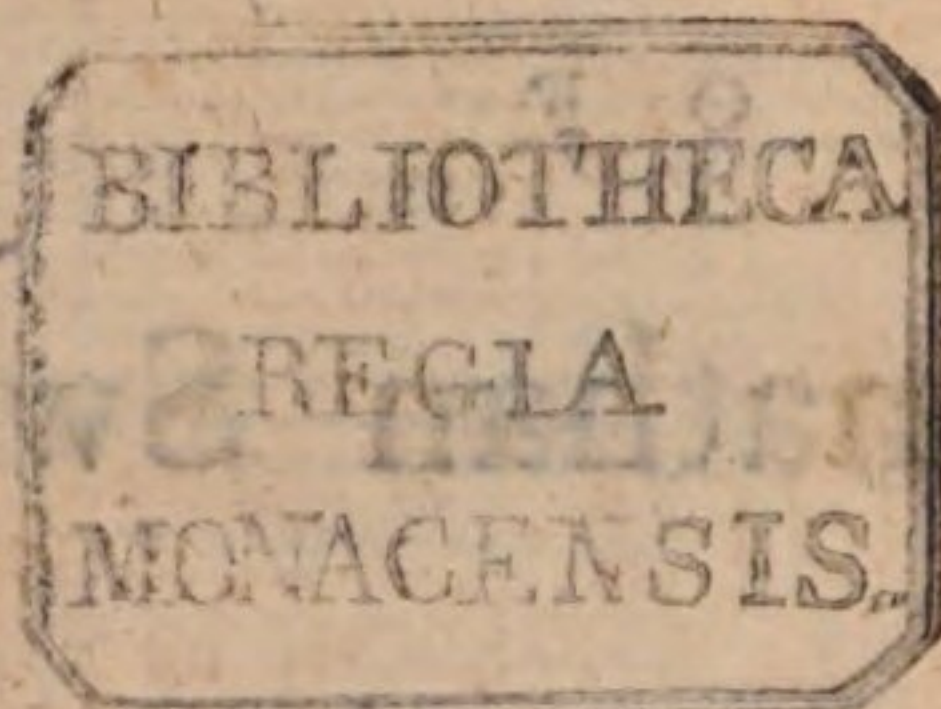
VOLUME XVII.

Collected and Revised by DEANE SWIFT, Esq,
of GOODRICH, in HEREFORDSHIRE.

With an ACCURATE and COPIOUS INDEX
to the whole SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

Hæ tibi erunt Artes. VIRGIL.

L O N D O N,
Printed for W. JOHNSTON, in *Ludgate-street*.
MDCCLXV.



Collected and Revised by Dean Swinburn
of Gooden, in Hampshire
With an Account of the Dean and Chapter
to the year 1840
The Dean and Chapter, 1840

LONDON
Printed by W. Clowes, in London
1840

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O N

SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

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P O E M S

O N

SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

VOL. XVII.

B

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Pall-mall

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REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

Dr. PARNEL to Dr. SWIFT,

O N H I S

BIRTH-DAY, November 30, M DCCXIII.

U R G'D by the warmth of Friendship's
 sacred flame,
 But more by all the glories of thy fame ;
 By all those offsprings of thy learned mind,
 In judgment solid, as in wit refin'd,
 Resolv'd I sing : Tho' lab'ring up the way
 To reach my theme, O *Swift*, accept my lay.
 Rapt by the force of thought, and rais'd
 above,
 Thro' Contemplation's airy fields I rove ;
 Where pow'rful Fancy purifies my eye,
 And lights the beauties of a brighter sky ;
 Fresh paints the meadows, bids green shades
 ascend,
 Clear rivers wind, and op'ning plains extend ;
 Then fills it's landscape thro' the vary'd parts
 With Virtues, Graces, Sciences, and Arts :
 Superiour Forms, of more than mortal air,
 More large than mortals, more serenely fair.
 Of these two Chiefs, the guardians of thy
 name,
 Conspire to raise thee to the point of fame.
 Ye Future Times, I heard the silver sound !
 I saw the Graces form a circle round !

Each, where she fix'd, attentive seem'd to
root,

And all, but Eloquence herself, was mute.

High o'er the rest I see the Goddess rise,
Loose to the breeze her upper garment flies :
By turns, within her eyes the Passions burn,
And softer Passions languish in their turn :
Upon her tongue Persuasion, or Command ;
And decent Action dwells upon her hand.

From out her breast ('twas there the trea-
sure lay)

She drew thy labours to the blaze of day.

Then gaz'd, and read the charms she could
inspire,

And taught the list'ning audience to admire,
How strong thy flight, how large thy grasp
of thought,

How just thy schemes, how regularly
wrought ;

How sure you wound when Ironies deride,
Which must be seen, and feign to turn aside.

'Twas thus exploring she rejoic'd to see
Her brightest features drawn so near by thee :
Then here, she cries, let future ages dwell,
And learn to copy where they can't excel.

She spake. Applause attended on the
close :

Then Poesy, her sister-art, arose ;
Her fairer sister, born in deeper ease,
Not made so much for bus'ness, more to
please.

Upon her cheek sits Beauty, ever young ;

The Soul of Music warbles on her tongue ;

" 4 Bright

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 5

Bright in her eyes a pleasing Ardour glows,
And from her heart the sweetest Temper
flows :

A laurel-wreath adorns her curls of hair,
And binds their order to the dancing air :
She shakes the colours of her radiant wing,
And, from the Spheres, she takes a pitch to
sing.

Thrice happy Genius his, whose Works
have hit

The lucky point of bus'ness and of wit.
They seem like show'rs, which *April* months
prepare

To call their flow'ry glories up to air :
The drops, descending, take the painted bow,
And dress with sunshine, while for good they
flow.

To me retiring oft, he finds relief
In slowly-wasting care, and biting grief :
From me retreating oft, he gives to view
What eases care and grief in others too.
Ye fondly grave, be wise enough to know,
“ Life ne'er unbent were but a life of woe.”
Some full in stretch for greatness, some for
gain,

On his own rack each puts himself to pain.
I'll gently steal you from your toils away,
Where balmy winds with scents ambrosial
play ;

Where, on the banks as crystal rivers flow,
They teach immortal amarants to grow :
Then, from the mild indulgence of the scene,
Restore your tempers strong for toils again.

She ceas'd : Soft music trembled in the
 wind,
 And sweet delight diffus'd thro' ev'ry mind :
 The little Smiles, which still the Goddess
 grace,
 Sportive arose, and ran from face to face.
 But chief (and in that place the Virtues bless)
 A gentle band their eager joys express :
 Here Friendship asks, and Love of Merit
 longs
 To hear the Goddesses renew their songs ;
 Here great Benevolence to Man is pleas'd ;
 These own their *Swift*, and grateful hear him
 prais'd.
 You gentle band, you well may bear your
 part,
 You reign Superior Graces in his heart.
 O SWIFT ! if fame be life, (as well we
 know
 That Bards and Heroes have esteem'd it so)
 Thou canst not wholly die ; thy works will
 shine
 To future times, and Life in Fame be thine.

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 7

TO LORD HARLEY, since Earl of
OXFORD, on his MARRIAGE.

Written in the Year M DCCXIII.

A M O N G the numbers who employ
Their tongues and pens to give you joy,
Dear *Harley*, gen'rous Youth, admit
What friendship dictates more than wit.
Forgive me, when I fondly thought
(By frequent observations taught)
A spirit so inform'd as yours
Could never prosper in amours.
The God of Wit, and Light, and Arts,
With all acquir'd and nat'ral parts,
Whose harp could savage beasts enchant,
Was an unfortunate gallant.
Had *Bacchus* after *Daphne* reel'd,
The Nymph had soon been brought to yield:
Or, had Embroider'd *Mars* pursu'd,
The Nymph would ne'er have been a prude.
Ten thousand footsteps, full in view,
Mark out the way where *Daphne* flew.
For such is all the sex's flight,
They fly from learning, wit, and light:
They fly, and none can overtake
But some gay coxcomb, or a rake.

How then, dear *Harley*, could I guess
That you should meet, in love, success?
For, if those antient Tales be true,
Phæbus was beautiful as you:

Yet *Daphne* never slack'd her pace,
For wit and learning spoil'd his face.
And, since the same resemblance held
In gifts, wherein you both excell'd,
I fancy'd ev'ry nymph would run
From you, as from *Latona's* son.

Then where, said I, shall *Harley* find
A virgin of superior mind,
With wit and virtue to discover,
And pay the merit of her Lover?

This character shall *Ca'ndish* claim,
Born to retrieve her sex's fame.
The chief among that glitt'ring crowd,
Of titles, birth, and fortune proud,
(As fools are insolent and vain),
Madly aspir'd to wear her chain :
But *Pallas*, guardian of the Maid,
Descending to her Charge's aid,
Held out *Medusa's* snaky locks,
Which stupify'd them all to stocks.
The Nymph, with indignation, view'd
The dull, the noisy, and the lewd :
For *Pallas*, with celestial light,
Had purify'd her mortal sight ;
Shew'd her the Virtues all combin'd,
Fresh blooming, in young *Harley's* mind.

Terrestrial nymphs, by formal arts,
Display their various nets for hearts :
Their looks are all by method set,
When to be prude, and when coquette ;
Yet, wanting skill and pow'r to chuse,
Their only pride is to refuse.
But, when a Goddess would bestow
Her love on some bright youth below,

Round

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 9

Round all the earth she casts her eyes ;
And then, descending from the skies,
Makes choice of him she fancies best,
And bids the ravish'd youth be blest'd.

Thus the bright Empress of the Morn
Chose, for her spouse, a mortal born :

The Goddess made advances first,
Else what aspiring hero durst ?

Tho', like a virgin of fifteen,
She blushes when by mortals seen ;
Still blushes, and with speed retires,
When *Sol* pursues her with his fires.

Diana thus, Heav'n's chastest queen,
Struck with *Endymion's* graceful mien,
Down from her silver chariot came,
And to the Shepherd own'd her flame.

Thus *Ca'ndish*, as *Aurora* bright,
And chaster than the Queen of Night,
Descended from her sphere to find
A Mortal of superior kind.

EPIGRAM on Mr. HARLEY
being stabbed by GUISCARD.

Written by Bishop ATTERBURY.

DEVOTUM ut cordi sensit sub pectore
ferrum

Immoto Harlæus faucibus ore stetit ;
Dum tamen huic lætâ gratatur voce Senatus,
Confusus subitò pallor in ore sedit.
O pudor ! O virtus ! partes quam dignus
utrasque
Sustinuit, vultu dispare, laude pari.

On Bishop BURNET's being set
on Fire in his Closet.

By DOCTOR PARNELL.

FROM that dire æra, bane to *Sarum's* pride,
Which broke his schemes, and laid his
friends aside,

He talks and writes that Pop'ry will return.
And we, and he, and all his works will burn.
What touch'd himself was almost fairly
prov'd,

(Oh, far from *Britain* be the rest remov'd !)
For, as of late he meant to bless the age
With flagrant Prefaces of party-rage,
O'er-

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. II

O'er-wrought with passion and the subject's
weight,

Lolling, he nodded in his elbow-seat,

Down fell the candle; Grease and Zeal con-
spire,

Heat meets with heat, and Pamphlets burn
their Sire.

Here crawls a Preface on its half-burn'd mag-
gots,

And there an Introduction brings it's faggots:

Then roars the Prophet of the Northern Na-
tion,

Scorch'd by a flaming speech on Moderation.

Unwarn'd by this, go on the realm to fright,

Thou *Briton*, vaunting in thy second-fight;

In such a Ministry you safely tell,

How much you'd suffer, if Religion fell.

D I R E C T I O N S

FOR MAKING

A BIRTH-DAY SONG.

Written in the Year 1729.

TO form a just and finish'd piece,
Take twenty Gods of *Rome* or *Greece*,
Whose godships are in chief request,
And fit your present subject best:
And, should it be your Hero's case,
To have both male and female race,

Your business must be to provide
A score of Goddesses beside.

Some call their monarchs sons of *Saturn*,
For which they bring a modern pattern ;
Because they might have heard of one,
Who often long'd to eat his son :
But this, I think, will not go down,
For here the father kept his crown.

Why, then, appoint him son of *Jove*,
Who met his mother in a grove :
To this we freely shall consent,
Well knowing what the poets meant ;
And in their sense, 'twixt me and you,
It may be literally true.

Next, as the laws of verse require,
He must be greater than his fire ;
For *Jove*, as ev'ry school boy knows,
Was able *Saturn* to depose :
And sure no Christian poet breathing
Would be more scrup'lous than a Heathen ?
Or, if to blasphemy it tends,
That's but a trifle among friends.

Your Hero now another *Mars* is,
Makes mighty armies turn their a—s ;
Behold his glitt'ring faulchion mow
Whole squadrons at a single blow :
While Victory, with wings outspread,
Flies, like an eagle, o'r his head.
His milk-white steed upon it's haunches,
Or pawing into dead mens paunches :
As *Overton* has drawn his fire,
Still seen o'er many an ale-house fire.
Then from his arms hoarse thunder rolls,
As loud as fifty mustard bowls :

For

For thunder still his arm supplies,
 And light'ning always in his eyes.
 They both are cheap enough in conscience,
 And serve to echo rattling nonsense.
 The rumbling words march fierce along,
 Made trebly dreadful in your song.

Sweet poet, hir'd for birth-day rhymes,
 To sing of wars chuse peaceful times.
 What tho', for fifteen years and more,
Janus hath lock'd his temple-door;
 Tho' not a coffee-house we read in
 Hath mention'd arms on this side *Sweden*,
 Nor *London Journals*, nor the *Postmen*,
 Tho' fond of warlike lies as most men;
 Thou still with battles stuff thy head full:
 For, must thy hero not be dreadful?

Dismissing *Mars*, it next must follow
 Your conqu'ror is become *Apollo*:
 That he's *Apollo* is as plain as
 That *Robin Walpole* is *Mecænas*;
 But that he struts, and that he squints,
 You'd know him by *Apollo's* prints.
 Old *Phæbus* is but half as bright,
 For yours can shine both day and night.
 The first, perhaps, may once an age
 Inspire you with poetic rage;
 Your *Phæbus* Royal, ev'ry day,
 Not only can inspire, but pay.

Then make this new *Apollo* fit
 Sole patron, judge, and god of wit.
 "How from his altitude he stoops
 "To raise up Virtue when she droops;
 "On Learning how his bounty flows,
 "And with what justice he bestows:

Fair,

" Fair *Isis*, and ye banks of *Cam* !
 " Be witnesses if I tell a sham.
 " What prodigies in Arts we drain,
 " From both your streams, in *G—*'s reign.
 " As from the flow'ry bed of *Nile*,"—
 But here's enough to shew your style.

Broad inuendos, such as this,
 If well applied, can hardly miss :
 For, when you bring your songs in print,
 He'll get it read, and take the hint,
 (It must be read before 'tis warbled,
 The paper gilt, and cover marbled) :
 And will be so much more your debtor,
 Because he never knew a letter.
 And, as he hears his wit and sense
 (To which he never made pretence)
 Set out in hyperbolic strains,
 A guinea shall reward your pains.
 For patrons never pay so well,
 As when they scarce have learn'd to spell.

Next call him *Neptune* : With his trident
 He rules the sea ; you see him ride in't ;
 And, if provok'd, he soundly firsks his
 Rebellious waves with rods, like *Xerxes*.
 He would have seiz'd the *Spanish* plate,
 Had not the fleet gone out too late ;
 And in their very ports besiege 'em,
 But that he would not disoblige them ;
 And make the rascals pay him dearly
 For those affronts they give him yearly.

'Tis not deny'd, that, when we write,
 Our ink is black, our paper white ;
 And, when we scrawl our paper o'er,
 We blacken what was white before :

I think

I think this practice only fit
 For dealers in satiric wit.
 But you some white-lead ink must get,
 And write on paper black as jet;
 Your int'rest lies to learn the knack
 Of whit'ning what before was black.

Thus your encomium, to be strong,
 Must be apply'd directly wrong.

A tyrant for his mercy praise,
 And crown a royal dunce with bays:
 A squinting monkey load with charms,
 And paint a coward fierce in arms.

Is he to avarice inclin'd?

Extol him for his gen'rous mind:
 And, when we starve for want of corn,
 Come out with *Amalthea's* horn,

For all experience this evinces

The only art of pleasing princes:

For, princes love you should descant
 On virtues which they know they want.

One compliment I had forgot,

But songsters must omit it not;

I freely grant the thought is old:

Why then, your hero must be told,

In him such virtues lie inherent.

To qualify him God's vicegerent,

That, with no title to inherit,

He must have been a king by merit,

Yet, be the fancy old or new,

'Tis partly false and partly true:

And, take it right, it means no more

Than *G—e* and *W——m* claim'd before,

Should some obscure inferior fellow,

Like *Julius*, or the Youth of *Pella*,

When

When all your list of Gods is out,
Presume to shew his mortal snout,
And as a Deity intrude,
Because he had the world subdu'd;
Oh, let him not debase your thoughts,
Or name him but to tell his faults.

Of Gods I only quote the best,
But you may hook in all the rest.

Now, Birth-day Bard, with joy proceed
To praise your Empress and her breed.
First of the first, to vouch your lies,
Bring all the females of the skies;
The Graces, and their mistress *Venus*,
Must venture down to entertain us:
With bended knees, when they adore her,
What dowdies they appear before her!
Nor shall we think you talk at random,
For *Venus* might be her great-grandam:
Six thousand years has liv'd the Goddess,
Your Heroine hardly fifty odd is.
Besides, your songsters oft have shown
That she hath Graces of her own:
Three Graces by *Lucina* brought her,
Just three, and ev'ry Grace a daughter.
Here many a king his heart and crown
Shall at their snowy feet lay down;
In royal robes, they come by dozens
To court their *English German* cousins:
Besides a pair of princely babies,
That, five years hence, will both be *Hebes*.

Now see her seated in her throne
With genuine lustre, all her own:
Poor *Cynthia* never shone so bright,
Her splendor is but borrow'd light;

And

And only with her Brother linkt
 Can shine, without him is extinct.
 But *C——a* shines the clearer
 With neither spouse nor brother near her;
 And darts her beams o'er both our isles,
 Tho' *G——e* is gone a thousand miles.
 Thus *Berecynthia* takes her place,
 Attended by her heav'nly race;
 And sees a son in ev'ry God,
 Unaw'd by *Jove's* all-shaking nod.

Now sing his little Highness * * * *,
 Who struts like any king already:
 With so much beauty, shew me any maid
 That could resist this charming *Ganymede*?
 Where majesty with sweetness vies,
 And, like his father, early wife.
 Then cut him out a world of work,
 To conquer *Spain*, and quell the *Turk*;
 Foretel his empire crown'd with bays,
 And golden times, and halcyon days;
 And swear his line shall rule the nation
 For ever — 'till the conflagration.

But, now it comes into my mind,
 We left a little *D——e* behind;
 A Cupid in his face and size,
 And only wants to want his eyes.
 Make some provision for the youngster,
 Find him a kingdom out to conquer:
 Prepare a fleet to waft him o'er,
 Make *Gulliver* his commodore;
 Into whose pocket valiant *Willy* put,
 Will soon subdue the realm of *Lilliput*.

A skilful

A skilful critic justly blames
Hard, tough, crank, gutt'ral, harsh, stiff
names.

The sense can ne'er be too jejune,
But smooth your words to fit the tune.
Hanover may do well enough,
But *George* and *Brunswic* are too rough :
Hesse-Darmstadt makes a rugged sound,
And *Guelp* the strongest ear will wound.
In vain are all attempts from *Germany*
To find out proper words for harmony :
And yet I must except the *Rhine*,
Because it clinks to *Caroline*.

Hail ! Queen of *Britain*, Queen of rhymes !
Be sung ten hundred thousand times !

Too happy were the poets crew,
If their own happiness they knew :
Three syllables did never meet
So soft, so sliding, and so sweet :
Nine other tuneful words like that
Would prove ev'n *Homer's* numbers flat.
Behold three beauteous vowels stand,
With bridegroom liquids, hand in hand ;
In concord here for ever fix'd,
No jarring consonant betwixt.

May *C——e* continue long,
For ever fair and young ! — in song.
What tho' the royal carcase must,
Squeez'd in a coffin, turn to dust ?
Those elements her name compose,
Like atoms, are exempt from blows.

Tho' *C——e* may fill your gaps,
Yet still you must consult your maps ;

Find

Find rivers with harmonious names,
Sabrina, Medway, and the Thames.
Britannia long will wear like steel,
 But *Albion's* Cliffs are out at heel;
 And patience can endure no more
 To hear the *Belgic* Lion roar.

Give up the phrase of *Haughty Gaul*,
 But Proud *Iberia* soundly maul:
 Restore the ships by *Philip* taken,
 And make him crouch to save his bacon.
Nassau, who got the name of Glorious
 Because he never was victorious,
 A hanger-on has always been;
 For old acquaintance bring him in.

To *Walpole* you might lend a line,
 But much I fear he's in decline;
 And, if you chance to come too late,
 When he goes out, you share his fate,
 And bear the new successor's frown;
 Or, whom you once sang up, sing down.

Reject with scorn that stupid notion,
 To praise your hero for devotion;
 Nor entertain a thought so odd,
 That princes should believe in God;
 But follow the securest rule,
 And turn it all to ridicule:

'Tis grown the choicest wit at Court,
 And gives the maids of honour sport.
 For, since they talkt with Doctor *Clarke*,
 They now can venture in the dark:
 That sound Divine the truth hath spoke all,
 And pawn'd his word, Hell is not local.
 This will not give them half the trouble
 Of bargains sold, or meanings double.

Supposing

Supposing now your song is done,
 To Mynheer *Handel* next you run,
 Who artfully will pare and prune
 Your words to some *Italian* tune :
 Then print it in the largest letter,
 With capitals, the more the better.
 Present it boldly on your knee,
 And take a Guinea for your fee.

On the HERMITAGE at RICHMOND.

LEWIS, the living learned fed,
 And rais'd the scientific head :
 Our frugal Q—n, to save her meat,
 Exalts the heads that cannot eat.

A CONCLUSION drawn from the above Epigram, and sent to the DRAPIER.

SINCE *Anna*, whose bounty thy merit had
 fed,
 Ere her own was laid low, had exalted thy
 head ;
 And since our good Q—n to the wise is so just,
 To raise heads for such as are humbled in dust,
 I wonder, good man, that you are not en-
 vaulted :
 Prithee, go and be dead, and be doubly ex-
 alted.

DR.

DR. SWIFT'S ANSWER.

HER Majesty never shall be my exalter;
And yet she would raise me, I know,
—by a halter.

BILLET to the COMPANY of
PLAYERS.

THE inclosed Prologue is formed upon the story of the Secretary's not suffering you to act, unless you would pay him 300*l.* *per annum*, upon which you got a licence from the Lord Mayor to act as strollers.

The Prologue supposes, that, upon your being forbidden to act, a compay of country-strollers came and hired the Play-house, and your cloaths, &c. to act in.

The PROLOGUE.

OUR set of strollers, wand'ring up and down,

Hearing the House was empty, came to town;
And, with a licence from our good Lord May'r,

Went to one *Griffith*, formerly a play'r:
Him we perswaded with a mod'rate bribe,
To speak to *Elrington*, and all the tribe,

To

To let our company supply their places,
And hire us out their scenes, and cloaths, and
faces.

Is not the truth the truth ? Look full on me ;
I am not *Elrington*, nor *Griffith* he.
When we perform, look sharp among our
crew,

There's not a creature here you ever knew.
The former folks were servants to the king,
We, humble strollers, always on the wing.
Now, for my part, I think upon the whole,
Rather than starve, a better man would strole.

Stay, let me see—Three hundred pounds
a year,
For leave to act in town ? 'Tis plaguy dear.
Now, here's a warrant ; Gallants, please to
mark,
For three thirteens and sixpence to the clerk.
Three hundred pounds ! Were I the price to
fix,

The public should bestow the actors six.
A score of guineas, given under-hand,
For a good word or so, we understand.
To help an honest lad that's out of place,
May cost a crown or so ; a common case :
And, in a crew, 'tis no injustice thought
To ship a rogue, and pay him not a groat.
But, in the chronicles of former ages,
Who ever heard of servants paying wages ?

I pity *Elrington* with all my heart ;
Would he were here this night to act my part.
I told him what it was to be a stroller,
How free we acted, and had no controller :

In

In ev'ry town we wait on Mr. May'r,
 First get a licence, then produce your ware :
 We found a trumpet, or we beat a drum ;
 Huzza ! the school-boys roar, the play'rs are
 come !

And then we cry, to spur the bumkins on,
 Gallants, by *Tuesday* next we must be gone.
 I told him, in the smoothest way I could,
 All this and more, yet it would do no good.
 But *Elrington*, tears falling from his cheeks,
 He that has shone with *Betterton* and *Weeks*,
 To whom our country has been always dear,
 Who chose to leave his dearest pledges here,
 Owns all your favours ; here intends to stay,
 And, as a stroller, act in ev'ry play :
 And the whole crew this resolution takes,
 To live and die all strollers for your sakes ;
 Not frightened with an ignominious name,
 For your displeasure is their only shame.

A pox on *Elrington's* majestic tone :
 Now to a word of bus'ness in our own.

Gallants, next *Thursday* night will be our
 last,

Then, without fail, we pack up for *Belfast*.
 Lose not your time, nor our diversions miss,
 The next we act shall be as good as this.

THE

THE
YAHOO'S OVERTHROW;

O R

The KEVAN BAYL'S NEW BALLAD,
upon Serjeant *Kite's* insulting the Dean.

To the Tune of *Derry down*.

JOLLY boys of *St. Kevan's*, *St. Patrick's*,
Donore,
And *Smithfield*, I'll tell you, if not told be-
fore,
How *B—th*, that booby, and *S—l* in grain,
Hath insulted us all by insulting the Dean.

Knock him down, down, down, knock him down.

The Dean and his merits we ev'ry one
know,
But this skip of a Lawyer, where the De'el
did he grow?
How greater his merit at four Courts or
House,
Than the barking of *Towzer*, or leap of a
louse?

Knock him down, &c.

That

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 25

That he came from the *Temple*, his morals
do show,
But where his deep law is, few mortals yet
know :
His rhet'ric, bombast, silly jests, are by far
More like to lampooning than pleading at
bar.

Knock him down, &c.

This pedlar, at speaking and making of
laws,
Hath met with returns of all sorts but ap-
plause ;
Has, with noise and odd gestures, been prat-
ing some years,
What honefter folks never durst for their ears.

Knock him down, &c.

Of all fizes and sorts, the Fanatical crew
Are his Brother Protestants, good men and
true ;
Red hat, and blue bonnet, and turbant's the
same,
What the De'el is't to him whence the Devil
they came ?

Knock him down, &c.

*Hobbes, Tindal, and Woolston, and Collins, and
Nayler,*
And *Muggleton, Toland, and Bradley* the tay-
lor,
Are Christians alike ; and it may be averr'd,
He's a Christian as good as the rest of the herd.

Knock him down, &c.

C

He

He only the rights of the clergy debates,
 Their rights ! their importance ! We'll set on
 new rates

On their tythes at half-nothing, their priest-
 hood at less :

What's next to be voted with ease you may
 guess.

Knock him down, &c.

At length his Old Master (I need not him
 name)

To this damnable Speaker had long ow'd a
 shame ;

When his speech came abroad, he paid him
 off clean,

By leaving him under the pen of the Dean.

Knock him down, &c.

He kindled, as if the whole Satire had been
 The oppression of Virtue, not wages of Sin :
 He began as he bragg'd, with a rant and a
 roar ;

He bragg'd how he bounc'd, and he swore
 how he swore.

Knock him down, &c.

Tho' he cring'd to his Deanship in very
 low strains,

To others he boasted of knocking out brains,
 And flitting of noses, and cropping of ears,

While his own afs's Zaggs were more fit for
 the shears.

Knock him down, &c.

On

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 27

On this Worrier of Deans whene'er we can
hit,
We'll shew him the way how to crop and to
flit;
We'll teach him some better address to afford
To the Dean of all Deans, tho' he wears not a
sword.

Knock him down, &c.

We'll colt him thro' *Kevan, St. Patrick's,*
Donore,
And *Smithfield*, as Rap was ne'er colted be-
fore;
We'll oil him with kennel, and powd'r him
with grains,
A modus right fit for insulters of Deans.

Knock him down, &c.

And, when this is over, we'll make him
amends,
To the Dean he shall go; they shall kiss and
be friends:
But how? Why, the Dean shall to him dis-
close
A face for to kiss, without eyes, ears, or nose.
Knock him down, &c.

If you say this is hard, on a man that is
reckon'd
That serjeant at law, whom we call *Kite the*
Second,

You mistake ; for a Slave, who will coax his
superiors,
May be proud to be licking a great man's
posteriors.

Knock him down, &c.

What care we how high runs his passion or
pride ?

Tho' his foul he despises, he values his hide :
Then fear not his tongue, or his sword, or his
knife ;

He'll take his revenge on his innocent wife.

Knock him down, down, down, keep him down.

O N T H E

ARCHBISHOP of CASHEL, and
BETTESWORTH.

DEAR *Dick*, prithee tell by what passion
you move ?

The world is in doubt, whether hatred or
love ;

And, while at good *Cashel* you rail with such
spite,

They shrewdly suspect it is all but a bite.

You certainly know, tho' so loudly you va-
pour,

His spite cannot wound, who attempted the
Drapier.

Then, prithee, reflect, take a word of advice ;

And, as your old wont is, change sides in a
trice : On

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 29

On his virtues hold forth ; 'tis the very best
way ;

And say of the man what all honest men say.

But if, still obdurate, your anger remains,
If still your foul bosom more rancour con-
tains ;

Say then more than they ; nay, lavishly flat-
ter,

'Tis your gross panegyrics alone can bespat-
ter.

For thine, my dear *Dick*, give me leave to
speak plain,

Like a very foul mop, dirty more than they
clean.

O N T H E

I R I S H - C L U B.

Written in the Year 1729.

YE paultry underlings of state,
Ye f—rs, who love to prate ;
Ye r—ls of inferior note,
Who for a dinner, sell a vote ;
Ye pack of pensionary p—rs,
Whose fingers itch for poets ears ;
Ye bishops far remov'd from saints,
Why all this rage ? Why these complaints ?
Why against Printers all this noise ?
This summoning of blackguard boys ?

Why so sagacious in you gueſſes ?
 Your *effs* and *tees*, and *arrs*, and *effes* ?
 Take my advice ; to make you ſafe,
 I know a ſhorter way by half.
 The point is plain : Remove the cauſe ;
 Defend your liberties and laws.
 Be ſometimes to your country true,
 Have once the public good in view :
 Bravely deſpiſe Champagne at Court,
 And chuſe to dine at home with Port :
 Let Pr——s, by their good behaviour,
 Convince us they believe a Saviour ;
 Nor ſell what they ſo dearly bought,
 This country, now their own, for nought.
 Ne'er did a true ſatyric muſe
 Virtue or innocence abuſe ;
 And 'tis againſt poetic rules
 To rail at men by nature fools :
 But * * * * *
 * * * * *

DR. SWIFT to HIMSELF,

ON

SAINT CECILIA'S DAY.

GRAVE Dean of *St. Patrick's*, how
comes it to pass,

That you, who know music no more than an
ass,

That you, who so lately were writing of
Drapiers,

Should lend your Cathedral to players and
scrapers?

To act such an opera once in a Year,

So offensive to ev'ry true Protestant ear.

With trumpets, and fiddles, and organs, and
singing,

Will sure the Pretender and Popery bring in.

No Protestant Prelate, his Lordship, or Grace,

Durst there shew his Right or Most Reverend
face:

How would it pollute their crofiers and rochets

To listen to minims, and quavers, and crotch-
ets?

The rest is wanting.

TO

T O

S T E L L A.

MARCH 13, 1723-4.

[Written on the Day of her Birth, but not
on the Subject, when I was sick in bed.]

TORMENTED with incessant pains,
Can I devise poetic strains ?
Time was, when I could yearly pay
My verse on *Stella's* native day :
But now, unable grown to write,
I grieve she ever saw the light.
Ungrateful ; since to her I owe
That I these pains can undergo.
She tends me, like an humble slave ;
And, when indecently I rave,
When out my brutish passions break,
With gall in ev'ry word I speak,
She, with soft speech, my anguish cheers,
Or melts my passions down with tears :
Although 'tis easy to descry
She wants assistance more than I ;
Yet seems to feel my pains alone,
And is a Stoic in her own.
When, among scholars, can we find
So soft, and yet so firm a mind ?
All accidents of life conspire
To raise up *Stella's* virtue higher ;
Or else, to introduce the rest
Which had been latent in her breast.

Her

Her firmness who could e'er have known,
 Had she not evils of her own ?
 Her kindness who could ever guess,
 Had not her friends been in distress ?
 Whatever base returns you find
 From me, dear *Stella*, still be kind.
 In your own heart you'll reap the fruit,
 Tho' I continue still a brute.
 But, when I once am out of pain,
 I promise to be good again :
 Meantime, your other juster friends
 Shall for my follies make amends :
 So may we long continue thus,
 Admiring you, you pitying us.

O N T H E G R E A T B U R I E D B O T T L E.

By DR. DELANY.

A M P H O R A, quæ mœstum linquis,
 lætumque revives
 Arentem dominum, sit tibi terra levis.
 Tu quoque depositum serves, neve opprime,
 marmor ;
 Amphora non meruit tam pretiosa mori.

EPITAPH

EPITAPH on the GREAT BURIED
BOTTLE. By the same.

H o c tumulata jacet proles Lenæa se-
pulchro,
Immortale genus, nec peritura jacet ;
Quin oritura iterum, matris concreditur alvo :
Bis natum referunt te quoque, Bacche Pater.

To Mr. D E L A N Y.

Written NOVEMBER 10, 1718.

T O you, whose virtues, I must own
With shame, I have too lately known ;
To you, by art and nature taught
To be the man I long have sought,
Had not ill Fate, perverse and blind,
Plac'd you in life too far behind ;
Or, what I should repine at more,
Plac'd me in life too far before :
To you the Muse this verse bestows,
Which might as well have been in prose :
No thought, no fancy, no sublime,
But simple topics told in rhyme.

Talents for conversation fit,
Are humour, breeding, sense, and wit :
The last, as boundless as the wind,
Is well conceiv'd, though not defin'd :

For

For, sure, by wit is chiefly meant
 Applying well what we invent.
 What humour is, not all the tribe
 Of logic-mongers can describe ;
 Here nature only acts her part,
 Unhelp'd by practice, books, or art :
 For wit and humour differ quite,
 That gives surprise, and this delight.
 Humour is odd, grotesque, and wild,
 Only by affectation spoil'd :
 'Tis never by invention got,
 Men have it when they know it not.

Our conversation to refine,
 Humour and wit must both combine :
 From both we learn to rally well,
 Wherein sometimes the *French* excel.
Voiture, in various lights, displays
 That irony which turns to praise :
 His genius first found out the rule
 For an obliging ridicule :
 He flatters with peculiar air
 The brave, the witty, and the fair :
 And fools would fancy he intends
 A satire where he most commends.

But, as a poor pretending beau,
 Because he fain would make a show,
 Nor can arrive at silver lace,
 Takes up with copper in the place :
 So the pert dunces of mankind,
 Whene'er they would be thought refin'd,
 As if the difference lay abstruse
 'Twixt raillery and gross abuse ;

To shew their parts, will scold and rail,
 Like porters o'er a pot of ale.
 Such is the clan of boist'rous bears,
 Always together by the ears ;
 Shrewd fellows and arch wags, a tribe
 That meet for nothing but to gibe ;
 Who first run one another down,
 And then fall foul on all the town ;
 Skill'd in the horse-laugh and dry rub,
 And call'd by excellence *The Club*.
 I mean your *Butler, Dawson, Car,*
 All special friends, and always jar.

The mettled and the vicious steed
 Differ as little in their breed ;
 Nay, *Voiture* is as like *Tom Lee*
 As rudeness is to repartee.

If what you said, I wish unspoke,
 'Twill not suffice, it was a joke :
 Reproach not, tho' in jest, a friend
 For those defects he cannot mend ;
 His lineage, calling, shape, or sense,
 If nam'd with scorn, gives just offence.

What use in life to make men fret,
 Part in worse humour than they met ?
 Thus all society is lost,
 Men laugh at one another's cost ;
 And half the company is teaz'd,
 That came together to be pleas'd :
 For all buffoons have most in view
 To please themselves by vexing you.

You

You wonder now to see me write
 So gravely on a subject light ;
 Some part of what I here design
 Regards a Friend [a] of your's and mine ;
 Who, neither void of sense nor wit,
 Yet seldom judges what is fit,
 But fallies oft beyond his bounds,
 And takes unmeasurable rounds.

When jests are carried on too far,
 And the loud laugh begins the war,
 You keep your countenance for shame,
 Yet still you think your friend to blame.
 For, though men cry they love a jest,
 'Tis but when others stand the test ;
 And, would you have their meaning known ?
 They love a jest that is their own.

You must, although the point be nice,
 Bestow your friend some good advice :
 One hint from you will set him right,
 And teach him how to be polite.
 Bid him, like you, observe with care,
 Whom to be hard on, whom to spare ;
 Nor, indistinctly, to suppose
 All subjects like *Dan Jackson's* nose :
 To study the obliging jest
 By reading those who teach it best ;
 For prose I recommend *Voiture's*,
 For verse (I speak my judgment) yours,
 He'll find the secret out from thence,
 To rhyme all day without offence ;

[a] He means Dr. Sheridan,

And I no more shall then accuse
The flirts of his ill-manner'd muse.

If he be guilty, you must mend him;
If he be innocent, defend him.

A N
INVITATION to DINNER,
F R O M

DOCTOR SHERIDAN to DOCTOR SWIFT.

Written in the Year 1727.

I'VE sent to the ladies [*b*] this morning, to
warn 'em
To order their chaise, to repair to [*c*] *Rath-*
farnam ;
Where you shall be welcome to dine, if your
Deanship
Can take up with me, and my friend *Stella's*
leanship [*d*].
I've got you some foals, and a fresh bleeding
bret,
That's just disengag'd from the toils of a net :

[*b*] Mrs. Johnson [*Stella*] and her friend Mrs. Dingley. [*c*] A village near Dublin, where Dr. Sheridan had a country-house. [*d*] *Stella* was at this time in a very declining state of health. She died the January following.

An

An excellent loin of fat veal to be roasted,
With lemons, and butter, and fippets well
toasted :

Some larks that descended, mistaking the skies,
Which *Stella* brought down by the light of
her eyes ;

And there, like *Narcissus*, they gaz'd till they
dy'd,

And now they're to lie in some crumbs that
are fry'd,

My wine will inspire you with joy and delight,
'Tis mellow, and old, and sparkling, and
bright ;

An emblem of one that you love, I suppose,
Who gathers more lovers the older she
grows [*e*].

Let me be your *Gay*, and let *Stella* be *Pope*,
We'll wean you from fighting for *England*, I
hope :

When we are together there's nothing that is
dull,

There's nothing like *Durfey*, or *Smedley*, or
Tisdall [*f*].

We've sworn to make out an agreeable feast,
Our dinner, our wine, and our wit to your
taste.

Your answer in half an hour, tho' you are
at Prayers ; you have a pencil in your pocket.

[*e*] He means *Stella*, who was certainly one of
the most amiable women in the world.

[*f*] A gentleman of wit and learning, who had
written some very sarcastic verses upon *Sherdian*.

DINGLEY and BRENT [g].

A S O N G.

To the Tune of, *Ye Commons and Peers.*

DINGLEY and Brent,
 Wherever they went,
 Ne'er minded a word that was spoken ;
 Whatever was said,
 They ne'er troubled their head,
 But laugh'd at their own silly joking.

Should *Solomon* wise
 In Majesty rise,
 And shew them his wit and his learning ;
 They never would hear,
 But turn the deaf ear,
 As a matter they had no concern in.

You tell a good jest,
 And please all the rest,
 Comes *Dingley*, and asks you, What was it ?
 And curious to know,
 Away she will go
 To seek an old rag in the closet.

[g] Dr. *Swift's* house-keeper.

A NEW-

A

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT for BEC [b].

Written in the Year 1723-4.

RETURNING *Janus* now prepares,
 For *Bec*, a new supply of cares,
 Sent in a bag to Doctor *Swift*,
 Who thus displays the New-year's-gift.

First, this large parcel brings you tidings
 Of our good Dean's eternal chidings ;
 Of *Nelley's* pertness, *Robin's* leasings,
 And *Sheridan's* perpetual teazings.
 This box is cramm'd on ev'ry side
 With *Stella's* magisterial pride.
 Behold a cage with sparrows fill'd,
 First to be fondled, then be kill'd.
 Now to this hamper I invite you,
 With six imagin'd cares to fright you.
 Here in this bundle *Janus* sends
 Concerns by thousands for your friends :
 And here's a pair of leathern pokes,
 To hold your cares for other folks.
 Here from this barrel you may broach
 A peck of troubles for a coach.
 This ball of wax your ears will darken,
 Still to be curious, never hearken.

[b] Mrs. *Rebecca Dingley*, *Stella's* friend and companion.

Lest you the town may have less trouble in,
 Bring all your *Quilca's* [i] cares to *Dublin*,
 For which he sends this empty sack ;
 And so take all upon your back.

B E C's B I R T H-D A Y.

NOVEMBER 8th, 1726.

THIS day, dear *Bec*, is thy nativity,
 Had fate a lucky'r one, she'd give it ye :
 She chose a thread of greatest length
 And doubly twisted it for strength ;
 Nor will be able with her shears
 To cut it off these forty years.
 Then, who says care will kill a cat ?
Rebecca shews they're out in that.
 For she, tho' over-run with care,
 Continues healthy, fat, and fair.

As, if the gout should seize the head,
 Doctors pronounce the patient dead ;
 But, if they can, by all their arts,
 Eject it to th' extreamest parts,
 They give the sick man joy, and praise
 The gout that will prolong his days :
Rebecca thus I gladly greet,
 Who drives her cares to hands and feet :
 For, tho' philosophers maintain
 The limbs are guided by the brain,

[i] A country house of Dr. Sberidan.

Quite

Quite contrary *Rebecca's* led,
 Her hands and feet conduct her head,
 By arbitrary pow'r convey her
 She ne'er considers why, or where :
 Her hands may meddle, feet may wonder,
 Her head is but a mere by stander :
 And all her bustling but supplies
 The part of wholesome exercise :
 Thus, nature hath resolv'd to pay her
 The cat's nine lives and eke the care.

Long may she live, and help her friends
 Whene'er it suits her private ends ;
 Domestic business never mind
 'Till coffee has her stomach lin'd ;
 But, when her breakfast gives her courage,
 Then, think on *Stella's* chicken porridge ;
 I mean when *Tiger* [k] has been serv'd,
 Or else poor *Stella* may be starv'd.

May *Bec* have many an evening nap
 With *Tiger* slabb'ring in her lap ;
 But always take a special care
 She does not overset the chair ;
 Still be she curious, never hearken
 To any speech but *Tiger's* barking.

And, when she's in another scene,
Stella long dead, but first the Dean,
 May Fortune and her coffee get her
 Companions that will please her better ;

[k] Mrs. *Dingley's* favourite lap-dog. See Verses
 on him, Vol. XIV.

Whole afternoons will sit beside her,
 Nor for neglects or blunders chide her ;
 A goodly set as can be found
 Of hearty gossips prating round ;
 Fresh from a wedding, or a christ'ning,
 To teach her ears the art of list'ning,
 And please her more to hear them tattle
 Than the Dean storm, or *Stella* rattle.

Late be her death, one gentle nod,
 When *Hermes*, waiting with his rod,
 Shall to *Elysian* fields invite her,
 Where there will be no cares to fight her.

M Y L A D Y'S [l]

LAMENTATION AND COMPLAINT
 against the D E A N.

J U L Y 28, 1728.

S U R E never did man see
 A wretch like poor *Nancy*,
 So teaz'd day and night
 By a Dean and a Knight ;
 To punish my sins,
 Sir *Arthur* begins,
 And gives me a wipe
 With *Skinny* and *Snipe* [m] :

[l] Lady *Acheson*, wife to Sir *Arthur Acheson*.

[m] The Dean used to call her by those names.

His

His malice is plain,
 Hallooing the Dean.
 The Dean never stops,
 When he opens his chops ;
 I'm quite over-run
 With rebus and pun.

Before he came here
 To sponge for good cheer,
 I sat with delight,
 From morning till night,
 With two bony thumbs
 Could rub my own gumbs,
 Or scratching my nose,
 And jogging my toes ;
 But at present, forsooth,
 I must not rub a tooth :
 When my elbows he sees
 Held up by my knees,
 My arms, like two props,
 Supporting my chops,
 And just as I handle 'em
 Moving all like a pendulum ;
 He trips up my props,
 And down my chin drops,
 From my head to my heels,
 Like a clock without wheels ;
 I sink in the spleen,
 An useless machine.

If he had his will,
 I should never sit still :

He comes with his whims,
I must move my limbs ;
I cannot be sweet
Without using my feet ;
To lengthen my breath
He tires me to death.
By the worst of all Squires,
Thro' bogs and thro' briers,
Where a cow would be startled,
I'm in spite of my heart led :
And, say what I will,
Haul'd up every hill ;
'Till, daggled and tatter'd,
My spirit's quite shatter'd,
I return home at night,
And fast out of spite :
For I'd rather be dead,
Than it e'er should be said,
I was better for him,
In stomach or limb.

But, now to my diet,
No eating in quiet,
He's still finding fault,
Too sour or too salt :
The wing of a chick
I hardly can pick,
But trash without measure
I swallow with pleasure.

Next for his diversion,
He rails at my person :
What court-breeding this is ?
He takes me to pieces,

From

From shoulder to flank
 I'm lean and am lank ;
 My nose, long and thin,
 Grows down to my chin ;
 My chin will not stay,
 But meets it half way :
 My fingers, prolix,
 Are ten crooked sticks :
 He swears my el—bows
 Are two iron crows,
 Or sharp pointed rocks,
 And wear out my smocks :
 To 'scape them, Sir *Arthur*
 Is forc'd to lie farther,
 Or his sides they would gore
 Like the tusk of a boar.

Now, changing the scene,
 But still to the Dean :
 He loves to be bitter at
 A lady illiterate ;
 If he sees her but once,
 He'll swear she's a dunce ;
 Can tell by her looks
 A hater of books :
 Thro' each line of her face
 Her folly can trace ;
 Which spoils ev'ry feature
 Bestow'd her by nature,
 But sense gives a grace
 To the homeliest face :
 Wise books and reflexion
 Will mend the complexion.

(A civil Divine !
I suppose meaning mine).
No Lady who wants them
Can ever be handsome.

I guess well enough
What he means by this stuff :
He haws and he hums,
At last out it comes.

What, Madam ? No walking,
No reading, nor talking ?
You're now in your prime,
Make use of your time.
Consider, before
You come to threescore,
How the huffies will flee
Where'er you appear :
That silly old pufs
Would fain be like us,
What a figure she made
In her tarnish'd brocade ?

And then he grows mild :
Come, be a good child :
If you are inclin'd
To polish your mind,
Be ador'd by the men
'Till threescore and ten,
And kill with the spleen
The jades of sixteen,
I'll shew you the way :
Read six hours a-day.
The wits will frequent ye,
And think you but twenty.

Thus

Thus was I drawn in,
 Forgive me my sin.
 At breakfast he'll ask
 An account of my task.
 Put a word out of joint,
 Or miss but a point,
 He rages and frets,
 His manners forgets;
 And, as I am serious,
 Is very imperious.
 No book for delight
 Must come in my sight;
 But, instead of new plays,
 Dull *Bacon's Essays*,
 And pore ev'ry day on
 That nasty *Pantheon*.
 If I be not a drudge,
 Let all the world judge.
 'Twere better be blind,
 Than thus be confin'd.

But, while in an ill tone,
 I murder poor *Milton*,
 The Dean, you will swear,
 Is at study or pray'r.
 He's all the day faunt'ring,
 With labourers bant'ring,
 Among his colleagues,
 A parcel of *Teagues*,
 (Whom he brings in among us
 And bribes with mundungus).
 Hail fellow, well met,
 All dirty and wet:

Find

Find out, if you can,
Who's master, who's man ;
Who makes the best figure,
The Dean or the digger ;
And which is the best
At cracking a jest.
How proudly he talks
Of zigzacks and walks ;
And all the day raves
Of cradles and caves ;
And boasts of his feats,
His grottos and seats ;
Shews all his gew—gaws,
And gapes for applause ;
A fine occupation
For one in his station !
A hole where a rabbit
Would scorn to inhabit,
Dug out in an hour,
He calls it a bow'r.

But, Oh ! how we laugh,
To see a wild calf
Come, driven by heat,
And foul the green seat ;
Or run helter-skelter,
To his arbor for shelter,
Where all goes to ruin
The Dean has been doing.
The girls of the village
Come flocking for pillage,
Pull down the fine briars,
And thorns, to make fires ;

But

But yet are so kind
 To leave something behind :
 No more need be said on't,
 I smell when I tread on't.

Dear friend, Doctor *Jenny*,
 If I could but win ye,
 Or *Walmsley* or *Whaley*,
 To come hither daily,
 Since Fortune, my foe,
 Will needs have it so,
 That I'm, by her frowns,
 Condemn'd to black gowns ;
 No 'Squire to be found
 The neighbourhood round
 (For, under the rose,
 I would rather chuse those) ;
 If your wives will permit ye,
 Come here of pity,
 To ease a poor Lady,
 And beg her a play-day.
 So may you be seen
 No more in the spleen :
 May *Walmsley* give wine,
 Like a hearty divine ;
 May *Whaley* disgrace
 Dull *Danley's* whey face ;
 And may your three spouses
 Let you lie at friends houses.

T O

D E A N S W I F T.

B Y

SIR ARTHUR ACHESON.

Written in the Year 1728.

GOOD cause have I to sing and vapour,
For I am landlord to the Drapier :
He, that of ev'ry ear's the charmer,
Now condescends to be my farmer,
And grace my villa with his strains ;
Lives such a Bard on *British* plains ?
No ; not in all the *British* Court ;
For none but wtlings there resort,
Whose names and works (tho' dead) are made
Immortal by the *Dunciad* ;
And sure, as monument of brass,
Their fame to future times shall pass,
How, with a weakly warbling tongue,
Of Brazen Knight they vainly sung :
A subject for their genius fit ;
He dares defy both sense and wit.
What dares he not ? He can, we know it,
A laureat make that is no poet ;
A judge, without the least pretence
To common law, or common sense ;
A bishop

A bishop that is no divine ;
 And coxcombs in red ribbons shine :
 Nay, he can make what's greater far,
 A middle-state 'twixt peace and war ;
 And say, there shall, for years together,
 Be peace and war, and both, and neither.
 Happy, O *Market-hill* ! at least,
 That court and courtiers have no taste :
 You never else had known the Dean,
 But, as of old, obscurely lain ;
 All things gone on the same dull track,
 And *Drapier's-hill* been still *Drumlack* ;
 But now your name with *Penshurst* vies,
 And wing'd with fame shall reach the skies.

T H E

D E A N's R E A S O N S

F O R

Not Building at DRAPIER'S HILL [*m*].

I WILL not build on yonder mount :
 And, should you call me to account,
 Consulting with myself, I find,
 It was no levity of mind.
 Whate'er I promis'd or intended,
 No fault of mine, the scheme is ended :
 Nor can you tax me as unsteady,
 I have a hundred causes ready :

[*m*] See Note, Vol. VII. page 113.

All

All risen since that flatt'ring time,
When *Drapier's-bill* appear'd in rhyme.

I am, as now too late I find,
The greatest cully of mankind :
The lowest boy in *Martin's* school
May turn and wind me like a fool.
How could I form so wild a vision,
To seek in deserts, Fields *Elysian* ?
To live in fear, suspicion, variance,
With Thieves, Fanatics, and Barbarians ?

But here my Lady will object ;
Your Deanship ought to recollect,
That, near the Knight of *Gosford* [*n*] plac't,
Whom you allow a man of taste,
Your intervals of time to spend
With so conversible a friend,
It would not signify a pin
Whatever climate you were in.

'Tis true, but what advantage comes
To me from all a us'rer's plumbs ;
Though I should see him twice a day,
And am his neighbour cross the way ;
If all my rhetoric must fail
To strike him for a pot of ale ?

Thus, when the learned and the wise
Conceal their talents from our eyes,
And, from deserving friends, with-hold
Their gifts, as misers do their gold ;

[*n*] Sir *Arthur Acheson's* Great-grandfather was
Sir *Archibald* of *Gosford*, in *Scotland*.

Their

Their knowledge, to themselves confin'd,
 Is the same avarice of mind:
 Nor makes their conversation better,
 Than if they never knew a letter.
 Such is the fate of *Gosford's* Knight,
 Who keeps his wisdom out of sight;
 Whose uncommunicative heart,
 Will scarce one precious word impart:
 Still rapt in speculations deep,
 His outward senses fast asleep;
 Who, while I talk, a song will hum,
 Or, with his fingers, beat the drum;
 Beyond the skies transports his mind,
 And leaves a lifeless corpse behind.

But, as for me, who ne'er could clamber
 high,
 To understand *Malebranche* or *Cambray*;
 Who send my mind (as I believe) less
 Than others do, on errands sleeveless;
 Can listen to a tale humdrum,
 And, with attention, read *Tom Thumb*;
 My spirits with my body propping,
 Both hand in hand together jogging;
 Sunk over head and ears in matter,
 Nor can of metaphysics smatter;
 Am more diverted with a quibble
 Than dream of worlds intelligible;
 And think all notions too abstracted
 Are like the ravings of a crackt head;
 What intercourse of minds can be
 Betwixt the Knight sublime and me?
 If when I talk, as talk I must,
 It is but prating to a bust.

Where

Where friendship is by Fate design'd,
It forms an union in the mind :
But, here I differ from the Knight
In every point, like black and white :
For, none can say that ever yet
We both in one opinion met :
Not in philosophy, or ale,
In state-affairs, or planting cale ;
In rhetoric, or picking straws ;
In roasting larks, or making laws :
In public schemes, or catching flies,
In parliaments, or pudding-pies.

The neighbours wonder why the Knight
Should in a country life delight,
Who not one pleasure entertains
To chear the solitary scenes :
His guests are few, his visits rare,
Nor uses time, nor time will spare ;
Nor rides, nor walks, nor hunts, nor fowls,
Nor plays at cards, or dice, or bowls ;
But, seated in an easy chair,
Despises exercise and air.
His rural walks he ne'er adorns ;
Here poor *Pomona* sits on thorns :
And there neglected *Flora* settles
Her bum upon a bed of nettles.

Those thankless and officious cares
I use to take in friends affairs,
From which I never could refrain,
And have been often chid in vain :

From

From these I am recover'd quite,
 At least in what regards the Knight.
 Preserve his health, his store increase;
 May nothing interrupt his peace.
 But now, let all his tenants round
 First milk his cows, and after, pound:
 Let ev'ry cottager conspire
 To cut his hedges down for fire:
 The naughty boys about the village
 His crabs and flocks may freely pillage;
 He still may keep a pack of knaves
 To spoil his work, and work by halves;
 His meadows may be dug by swine,
 It shall be no concern of mine.
 For, why should I continue still
 To serve a friend against his will?

D A P H N E,

DAPHNE knows, with equal ease,
 How to vex and how to please;
 But, the folly of her sex
 Makes her sole delight to vex.
 Never woman more devis'd
 Surer ways to be despis'd:
 Paradoxes weakly wielding,
 Always conquer'd, never yielding,
 To dispute, her chief delight,
 With not one opinion right:
 Thick her arguments she lays on,
 And with cavils combats reason:
 Answers in decisive way,
 Never hears what you can say;

Still her odd perverseness shows
Chiefly where she nothing knows.
And where she is most familiar,
Always peevisher and sillier:
All her spirits in a flame
When she knows she's most to blame.

Send me hence ten thousand miles,
From a face that always smiles:
None could ever act that part,
But a Fury in her heart.
Ye who hate such inconsistency,
To be easy keep your distance;
Or in folly still befriend her,
But have no concern to mend her.
Lose not time to contradict her,
Nor endeavour to convict her.
Never take it in your thought,
That she'll own, or cure a fault.
Into contradiction warm her,
Then, perhaps, you may reform her:
Only take this rule along,
Always to advise her wrong;
And reprove her when she's right;
She may then grow wise for spight.

No—that scheme will ne'er succeed,
She has better learnt her creed:
She's too cunning, and too skilful,
When to yield, and when be willful.
Nature holds her forth two mirrors,
One for truth, and one for errors:
That looks hideous, fierce, and frightful;
This is flatt'ring, and delightful:

That she throws away as foul;
Sits by this, to dress her foul.

Thus you have the case in view,
Daphne, 'twixt the Dean and you,
Heav'n forbid he should despise thee;
But will never more advise thee.

TWELVE ARTICLES.

I.

LEST it may more Quarrels breed,
I will never hear you read.

II.

By disputing I will never
To convince you, once endeavour.

III.

When a Paradox you stick to,
I will never contradict you.

IV.

When I talk, and you are heedless,
I will shew no anger needless.

V.

When your Speeches are absurd,
I will n'er object a word,

VI.

When you furious argue wrong,
I will grieve and hold my tongue.

VII.

Not a jest or hum'rous story
Will I ever tell before ye:
To be chidden for explaining,
When you quite mistake the meaning.

Never

VIII.

Never more will I suppose,
You can taste my verse or prose,

IX.

You no more at me shall fret,
While I teach, and you forget.

X.

You shall never hear me thunder,
When you blunder on, and blunder,

XI.

Shew your poverty of Spirit,
And in dress place all your merit;
Give yourself ten thousand airs,
That with me shall break no squares,

XII.

Never will I give advice,
Till you please to ask me thrice:
Which, if you in scorn reject,
'Twill be just as I expect.

Thus we both shall have our ends,
And continue special friends.

R O B I N and H A R R Y [o],

ROBIN, to beggars, with a curse,
Throws the last shilling in his purse;
And, when the coachman comes for pay,
The rogue must call another day.

[o] These gentlemen were sons of the famous
Rev. Mr. Charles Leslie, and one of them was a colonel
in the Spanish service. See Vol. VII. p. 134.

Grave

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 61

Grave *Harry*, when the poor are pressing,
Gives them a penny, and God's blessing;
But, always careful of the main,
With two-pence left, walks home in rain.

Robin, from noon to night, will prate,
Runs out in tongue, as in estate:
And, ere a twelvemonth and a day,
Will not have one new thing to say,
Much talking is not *Harry's* vice:
He need not tell a story twice;
And, if he always be so thrifty,
His fund may last to five and fifty.

It so fell out, that cautious *Harry*,
As soldiers use, for love must marry,
And, with his Dame, the ocean crost,
All for Love, or the World well Lost.
Repairs a cabin gone to ruin,
Just big enough to shelter two in;
And in his house, if any body come,
Will make them welcome to his modicum,
Where Goody *Julia* milks the cows,
And boils potatoes for her spouse;
Or darns his hose, or mends his breeches,
While *Harry's* fencing up his ditches.

Robin, who ne'er his mind could fix
To live without a coach and fix,
To patch his broken fortunes, found
A mistress worth five thousand pound;
Swears he could get her in an hour,
If Gaffer *Harry* would endow her;

E

And

And fell, to pacify his wrath,
A birth-right for a mess of broth.

Young *Harry*, as all *Europe* knows,
Was long the quintessence of beaux;
But, when espous'd, he ran the fate
That must attend the marry'd state;
From gold brocade and shining armour,
Was metamorphos'd to a farmer;
His grazier's coat with dirt besmear'd,
Nor twice a week will shave his beard.

Old *Robin*, all his youth a sloven,
At fifty-two, when he grew loving,
Clad in a coat of paduasoy,
A flaxen wig, and waistcoat gay,
Powder'd from shoulder down to flank,
In courtly style addresses *Frank*;
Twice ten years older than his wife,
Is doom'd to be a beau for life:
Supplying those defects by dress,
Which I must leave the world to guess.

THE
FIVE LADIES ANSWER

TO THE
BEAU with the WIG and WINGS
at his Head [*p*].

YOU little scribbling Beau,
What Dæmon made you write?
Because to write you know
As much as you can fight.

For compliment so feurvy,
I wish we had you here;
We'd turn you topsy-turvy
Into a mug of beer.

You thought to make a farce on
The man and place we chose;
We're sure a single Parson
Is worth a hundred Beaux.

And you would make us vassals,
Good Mr. *Wig* and *Wings*,
To silver-clocks and tassels;
You would, you Thing of Things!

[*p*] See a poem on the Five Ladies at *Sots-Hole*, Vol. VII, p. 102, to which this poem is an answer.

Because around your cane
 A round of diamonds is set;
 And you, in some bye-lane,
 Have gain'd a paultry grizette:

Shall we, of sense refin'd,
 Your trifling nonsense bear,
 As noisy as the wind,
 As empty as the air?

We hate your empty prattle,
 And vow and swear 'tis true;
 There's more in one child's rattle
 Than twenty fops like you.

T H E
 B E A U's R E P L Y
 T O T H E
 F I V E L A D I E S A N S W E R.

W H Y, how now dapper Black,
 I smell your gown and cassock,
 As strong upon your back,
 As *Tisdall* smells of a sock.

T o

To write such scurvy stuff!
 Fine Ladies never do't ;
 I know you well enough,
 And eke your cloven foot.

Fine Ladies, when they write,
 Nor scold, nor keep a splutter :
 Their verses give delight,
 As soft and sweet as butter.

But *Satan* never saw
 Such haggard lines as these :
 They stick athwart my maw,
 As bad as *Suffolk*-cheese.

A

L E T T E R

FROM

Dr. SHERIDAN to Dr. SWIFT.

I'D have you to know, as sure as you're
 Dean,
 On Thursday my cask of *Obrien* I'll drain :
 If my wife is not willing, I say she's a quean,
 And my right to the cellar, I Gad I'll main-
 tain

E 3

As

As bravely as any that fought at *Dunblain* :
 Go tell her it over and over again.
 I hope, as I ride to the town, it won't rain ;
 For, should it, I fear it will cool my hot brain,
 Intirely extinguish my poetic vein ;
 And then I should be as stupid as *Kain*,
 Who preach'd on three heads, tho' he men-
 tion'd but twain.
 Now *Wardel's* in haste, and begins to com-
 plain ;
 Your most humble servant, Dear Sir, I re-
 main, T. S—N.
 Get *Helsbam*, *Walmsley*, *Delany*,
 And some *Grattans*, if there be any [*q*],
 Take care you do not bid too many.

Dr. S W I F T's A N S W E R
 T O
 D O C T O R S H E R I D A N.

THE verses you sent on the bottling your
 wine
 Were, in ev'ry one's judgment, exceedingly
 fine ;
 And I must confess, as a Dean and divine,
 I think you inspir'd by the Muses all nine.
 I nicely examin'd them ev'ry line,
 [*q*] i. e. In *Dublin*, for they were country-clergy,
 living near the city,

And

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 67

And the worst of them all, like a barn-door,
did shine.

Oh, that *Jove* would give me such a talent as
thine!

With *Delany* or *Dan* I would scorn to com-
bine:

I know they have many a wicked design;
And, give *Satan* his due, *Dan* begins to re-
fine.

However, I wish, honest comrade of mine,
You would really on *Thursday* leave St. *Ca-
therine* [r],

Where I hear you are cramm'd ev'ry day like
a swine,

With me you'll no more have a stomach to
dine,

Nor after your vittles lie sleeping supine:

So I wish you were toothless, like lord *Masse-
rine*.

But, were you as wicked as leud *Aretine*,
I wish you would tell me which way you in-
cline.

If, when you return, your road you don't
line,

On *Thursday* I'll pay my respects at your
shrine,

Wherever you bend, wherever you twine,
In square, or in opposite circle, or trine.

Your beef will on *Thursday* be saltier than
brine:

I hope you have swill'd, with new milk from
the kine,

[r] St. Catherine's, the seat of lady Mauncasser,
about six miles from Dublin.

As

As much as the *Liffée's* outdone by the *Rhine* ;
 And *Dan* shall be with us, with nose aquiline.
 If you do not come back, we shall weep out
 our eyn,

Or may your gown never be good *Lutherine*.
 The beef you have got, I hear, is a chine :
 But, if too many come, your Madam will
 whine ;

And then you may kiss the low end of her
 spine:

But enough of this Poetry *Alexandrine* :
 I hope you will not think this a *Pasquine*.

A
 P O R T R A I T
 FROM
 T H E L I F E.

COME sit by my side, while this picture I
 draw :

In chatt'ring a magpie, in pride a jackdaw ;
 A temper the Devil himself could not bridle,
 Impertinent mixture of busy and idle.

As rude as a bear, no mule half so crabbed ;
 She swills like a sow, and she breeds like a rab-
 bit :

A house-wife in bed, at table a flattern ;
 For all an example, for no one a pattern.

Now

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 69

Now tell me, friend *Thomas* [*s*], *Ford* [*t*],
Grattan [*u*], and merry *Dan* [*w*],
 Has this any likeness to good Madam *Sheri-*
dan?

THE
 DEAN AND DUKE [*x*].

J—s B—s and the Dean had long been
 friends ;
James is beduk'd ; of course their friendship
 ends.

But sure the Dean deserves a sharp rebuke,
 From knowing *James*, to boast he knows the
 Duke.

Yet, since just Heav'n the Duke's ambition
 mocks,

Since all he got by fraud is lost by stocks,
 His wings are clipp'd ; he tries no more in
 vain,

With bands of fiddlers to extend his train.

Since he no more can build, and plant, and
 revel,

The Duke and Dean seem near upon a level.

[*s*] Dr. *Thomas Sheridan*.

[*t*] *Charles Ford* of *Woodpark*, Esq;

[*u*] Reverend *John Grattan*.

[*w*] Reverend *Daniel Jackson*.

[*x*] See an Epigram, Vol. VII. p. 316.

Oh !

Oh! wert thou not a Duke, my good Duke
Humphry,

From bailiff's claws thou scarce couldst keep
 thy bum free.

A Duke to know a Dean! Go, smooth thy
 crown:

Thy brother (far thy betters) wore a gown.

Well, but a Duke thou art; so pleas'd the
 King:

Oh! would his Majesty but add a string.

A

S A T I R I C A L E L E G Y

On the D E A T H of a late

F A M O U S G E N E R A L.

HIS Grace! impossible! what dead!

Of old age too, and in his bed!

And could that Mighty Warrior fall?

And so inglorious, after all!

Well, since he's gone, no matter how,

The last loud trump must wake him now:

And, trust me, as the noise grows stronger,

He'd wish to sleep a little longer.

And could he be indeed so old

As by the news-papers we're told;

Threescore, I think, is pretty high;

'Twas time in conscience he should die.

This world he cumber'd long enough;

He burnt his candle to the snuff;

And

And that's the reason, some folks think,
He left behind *so great a f—k*.

Behold his funeral appears,
Nor widow's sighs, nor orphan's tears,
Wont at such times each heart to pierce,
Attend the progress of his hearse.

But what of that, his friends may say,
He had those honours in his day.

True to his profit and his pride,
He made them weep before he dy'd.

Come hither, all ye empty things,
Ye bubbles rais'd by breath of Kings;
Who float upon the tide of state,
Come hither, and behold your fate.
Let pride be taught by this rebuke,
How very mean a thing's a Duke;
From all his ill-got honours flung,
'Turn'd to that dirt from whence he sprung.

A N

E P I T A P H

O N

General G****S and Lady M**TH.

UNDER this stone lie *Dicky* and *Dolly*;
Doll dying first, *Dick* grew melancholy;
For *Dick* without *Doll* thought living a folly.
Dick

Dick lost in *Doll* a wife tender and dear,
 But *Dick* lost by *Doll* twelve hundred a year.
 A loss that *Dick* thought no mortal could bear.

Dick sigh'd for his *Doll*, and his mournful
 arms crost ;
 Thought much of his *Doll*, and the jointure
 he lost :
 The first vex'd him much, the other vex'd
 most.

Thus loaded with grief, *Dick* sigh'd and
 he cry'd ;
 To live without both full three days he try'd :
 But lik'd neither loss, and so quietly dy'd.

Dick left a pattern few will copy after :
 Then, reader, pray shed some tears of salt wa-
 ter ;
 For so sad a tale is no subject of laughter.

M—th smiles for the jointure, tho' gotten
 so late ;
 The son laughs that got the hard-gotten es-
 tate ;
 And *Cuff* [y] grins, for getting the *Alicant*
 plate.

Here quiet they lie, in hopes to rise one day,
 Both solemnly put in this hole on a *Sunday*,
 And here rest ; *sic transit gloria mundi*.

[y] General *G—s's* son-in-law.

THE

THE
PHEASANT and the LARK.
A F A B L E.

By Dr. DELANY.

— *Quis iniquæ*
Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se?
JUVENAL.

IN antient times, as bards indite,
(If clerks have con'd the records right)
A Peacock reign'd, whose glorious sway
His subjects with delight obey;
His tail was beauteous to behold,
Replete with goodly eyes and gold
(Fair emblem of that Monarch's guise,
Whose train at once is rich and wise).
And princely rul'd he many regions,
And statesmen wise, and valiant legions.

A Pheasant Lord [z], above the rest,
With ev'ry grace and talent blest,
Was sent to sway, with all his skill,
The scepter of a neighb'ring Hill [a];

[z] Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

[a] Ireland.

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F

No

No science was to him unknown,
 For all the Arts were all his own :
 In all the living learned read,
 Tho' more delighted with the dead :
 For birds, if antient Tales say true,
 Had then their *Popes* and *Homers* too,
 Could read and write in prose and verse,
 And speak like ***, and build like *Pearce*[*b*].
 He knew their voices, and their wings,
 Who smoothest soars, who sweetest sings ;
 Who toils with ill-fledg'd pens to climb,
 And who attain'd the true sublime :
 Their merits he could well descry,
 He had so exquisite an eye ;
 And when that fail'd, to shew them clear,
 He had as exquisite an ear.
 It chanc'd as on a day he stray'd,
 Beneath an Academic shade,
 He lik'd, amidst a thousand throats,
 The wildness of a Woodlark's [*c*] notes,
 And search'd, and spy'd, and seiz'd his game,
 And took him home, and made him tame ;
 Found him on trial true and able,
 So chear'd and fed him at his table.

Here some shrewd critic finds I'm caught,
 And cries out, *Better fed than taught*—
 Then jests on Game and Tame, and reads
 And jests, and so my Tale proceeds.

Long had he study'd in the Wood,
 Conversing with the wise and good ;

[*b*] A famous modern architect. [*c*] Dr. D---y.
 His

His soul with harmony inspir'd,
 With love of truth and virtue fir'd :
 His Brethren's good and Maker's praise,
 Were all the study of his lays ;
 Were all his study in retreat,
 And now employ'd him with the Great.
 His friendship was the sure resort
 Of all the wretched at the Court ;
 But chiefly merit in distress
 His greatest blessing was to bless.—

This fix'd him in his Patron's breast,
 But fir'd with Envy all the rest :
 I mean that noisy craving crew,
 Who round the Court incessant flew,
 And prey'd like rooks, by pairs and dozens,
 To fill the maws of sons and cousins :
 “ Unmov'd their heart, and chill'd their
 “ blood,
 “ To ev'ry thought of common good,
 “ Confining ev'ry hope and care”
 To their own low contracted sphere.
 These ran him down with ceaseless cry,
 But found it hard to tell you why,
 'Till his own worth and wit supply'd,
 Sufficient matter to deride :
 “ 'Tis Envy's safest, surest rule,
 “ To hide her rage in ridicule :
 “ The vulgar eye she best beguiles,
 “ When all her snakes are deck'd with
 “ smiles :”
 Sardonic smiles, by Rancour rais'd !
 “ Tormented most when seeming pleas'd !”

Their spight had more than half expir'd,
 Had he not wrote what all admir'd;
 What morsels had their malice wanted,
 But that he built, and plann'd, and planted!
 How had his sence and learning griev'd 'em,
 But that his charity reliev'd 'em!

“ At highest Worth dull Malice reaches,
 “ As slugs pollute the fairest peaches:
 “ Envy defames, as Harpies vile
 “ Devour the food they first defile.”

Now ask the fruit of all his favour—
 “ He was not hitherto a savor”—
 What then could make their rage run mad?
 “ Why what he *hop'd*, not what he had.

“ What tyrant e'er invented ropes,
 “ Or racks, or rods, to punish hopes?
 “ Th' inheritance of Hope and Fame
 “ Is seldom earthly Wisdom's aim;
 “ Or, if it were, is not so small,
 “ But there is room enough for all.”

If he but chance to breathe a song
 (He seldom sang, and never long)
 The noisy, rude, malignant croud,
 Where it was high, pronounc'd it loud:
 Plain Truth was Pride, and what was fillier,
 Easy and Friendly was Familiar.

Or if he tun'd his lofty lays,
 With solemn air to Virtue's praise,

Alike abusive and erroneous,
 They call'd it Hoarse and Unharmonious:
 Yet so it was to souls like theirs,
 Tuneless as *Abel* to the Bears!

A Rook [*d*] with harsh malignant caw
 Began, was follow'd by a Daw [*e*]
 (Tho' some, who would be thought to know,
 Are positive it was a Crow);
 Jack Daw was seconded by Tit,
 Tom Tit [*f*] could write, and so he writ,
 A tribe of tuneless Praters follow,
 The Jay, the Magpie, and the Swallow,
 And twenty more their throats let loose,
 Down to the witless waddling Goose.

Some pick'd at him, some flew, some flut-
 ter'd,
 Some hiss'd, some scream'd, and others mut-
 ter'd?

The Crow, on carrion went to feast,
 The Carrion Crow condemn'd his taste:
 The Rook in earnest too, not joking,
 Swore all his singing was but croaking.

Some thought they meant to shew their wit,
 Might think so still,—“but that they writ”—
 Could it be spight or envy;—“No—
 “Who did no ill, could have no foe.”—
 So Wise Simplicity esteem'd,
 Quite otherwise True Wisdom deem'd;

[*d*] Dr. T——r.

[*e*] Right Hon. R—— T——gb, Esq;

[*f*] Dr. Sh——d——n.

This question rightly understood,
 “ What more provokes than doing good ?
 “ A soul ennobled and refin’d,
 “ Reproaches ev’ry baser mind :
 “ As strains exalted and melodious
 “ Make every meaner music odious.”——

At length the Nightingale[g] was heard,
 For Voice and Wisdom long rever’d,
 Esteem’d of all the wise and good,
 The Guardian Genius of the wood :
 He long in discontent retir’d,
 Yet not obscur’d, but more admir’d,
 His Brethren’s servile souls disdaining,
 He liv’d indignant and complaining :
 They now afresh provoke his choler,
 It seems the Lark had been his scholar,
 A fav’rite scholar always near him,
 And oft had wak’d whole nights to hear him :
 Enrag’d he canvasses the matter,
 Exposés all their senseless chatter,
 Shews him and them in such a light,
 As more enflames, yet quells their spight,
 They hear his voice, and frighted fly,
 For rage had rais’d it very high :
 Sham’d by the wisdom of his Notes,
 They hide their heads, and hush their throats.

[g] Dean Swift.

A N

A N S W E R

T O

Dr. DELANY's FABLE

O F T H E

PHEASANT and the L A R K.

Written in the Year 1730.

IN antient times the wise were able,
 In proper terms, to write a fable :
 Their tales would always justly suit
 The characters of ev'ry brute.
 The ass was dull, the lion brave,
 The stag was swift, the fox a knave ;
 The daw a thief, the ape a droll,
 The hound would scent, the wolf would prole;
 A pigeon would, if shown by *Æsop*,
 Fly from the hawk, or pick his pease up.
 Far otherwise a great Divine
 Has learnt his Fables to refine :
 He jumbles men and birds together,
 As if they all were of a feather :

You see him first the peacock bring,
Against all rules, to be a king;
That in his tail he wore his eyes,
By which he grew both rich and wise.
Now, pray, observe the Doctor's choice,
A peacock chose for flight and voice:
Did ever mortal see a peacock
Attempt a flight above a haycock?
And for his singing, Doctor, you know,
Himself complain'd of it to *Juno*.
He squalls in such a hellish noise,
It frightens all the village boys.
This peacock kept a standing force,
In regiments of foot and horse;
Had statesmen too of ev'ry kind,
Who waited on his eyes behind
(And this was thought the highest post;
For, rule the Rump, you rule the roast).
The Doctor names but one at present,
And he of all birds was a pheasant.
This Pheasant was a man of wit,
Could read all books were ever writ;
And, when among companions privy,
Could quote you *Cicero* and *Livy*.
Birds, as he says, and I allow,
Were scholars then, as we are now;
Could read all volumes up to folios,
And feed on fricassees and olios.
This Pheasant, by the Peacock's will,
Was Viceroy of a neighbouring hill;
And, as he wandred in his Park,
He chanc'd to spy a Clergy Lark;
Was taken with his person outward,
So prettily he pick'd a cow-t--d:

Then

Then in a net the Pheasant caught him,
 And in his palace fed and taught him.
 The moral of the Tale is pleasant,
 Himself the lark, my Lord the pheasant :
 A lark he is, and such a lark
 As never came from *Noah's* ark :
 And tho' he had no other notion,
 But building, planning, and devotion ;
 Tho' 'tis a maxim you must know,
 Who does no ill, can have no foe,
 Yet how shall I express in words
 The strange stupidity of birds ?
 This Lark was hated in the wood,
 Because he did his brethren good.
 At last the Nightingale comes in,
 To hold the Doctor by the chin :
 We all can find out whom he means,
 The worst of disaffected Deans :
 Whose wit at best was next to none,
 And now that little next is gone.
 Against the Court is always blabbing,
 And calls the Senate-House a Cabbins ;
 So dull, that, but for spleen and spite,
 We ne'er should know that he could write :
 Who thinks the nation always err'd,
 Because himself is not preferr'd :
 His heart is thro' his Libel [*b*] seen,
 Nor could his malice spare the Q—n ;
 Who, had she known his vile behaviour,
 Would ne'er have shown him so much favour.

[*b*] Vide a Libel on Dr. *Delany* and Lord *Carte-*
ret, Vol. VII, p. 105.

A Noble Lord [i] hath told his pranks,
 And well deserves the nation's thanks.
 Oh ! would the Senate deign to show
 Resentment on this public Foe ;
 Our Nightingale might fit a cage,
 There let him starve, and vent his rage.
 Or would they but in fetters bind,
 This enemy of human-kind.
 Harmonious *Coffee* [k] show thy zeal,
 Thou champion for the common weal :
 Nor on a theme like this repine,
 For once to wet thy pen divine :
 Bestow that Libeller a lash,
 Who daily vends seditious trash :
 Who dares revile the nation's wisdom,
 But in the praise of virtue is dumb :
 That Scribler lash, who neither knows
 The turn of verse, nor style of prose ;
 Whose malice, for the worst [l] of ends,
 Would have us lose our ENGLISH friends.
 Who never had one public thought,
 Nor ever gave the poor a groat.
 One clincher more, and I have done,
 I end my labours with a pun.
 Jove send this Nightingale may fall,
 Who spends his day and *Night in gall*.
 So, Nightingale and Lark, adieu ;
 I see the greatest owls in you
 That ever screecht or ever *flew*.

[i] Lord *Allen*, the same who is meant by *Traulus*.
 Vide Vol. VII. p. 139.

[k] A *Dublin* Garretteer.

[l] Vide Vol. VII. p. 35. A new Song on a
 seditious pamphlet.

THE

T H E
PROGRESS of MARRIAGE.

ÆTATIS SUÆ fifty-two,
A rich Divine began to woo
A handsome, young, imperious girl,
Nearly related to an Earl.
Her parents and her friends consent,
The couple to the temple went:
They first invite the *Cyprian* Queen;
'Twas answer'd, She would not be seen:
The Graces next, and all the Muses
Were bid in form, but sent excuses.
Juno attended at the porch,
With farthing candle for a torch,
While Mistress *Iris* held her train,
The faded bow distilling rain.
Then *Hebe* came, and took her place,
But shew'd no more than half her face.

Whate'er those dire forebodings meant,
In mirth the wedding-day was spent;
The wedding-day, you take me right,
I promise nothing for the night.
The Bridegroom drest, to make a figure
Assumes an artificial vigour;
A flourish'd night-cap on, to grace
His ruddy, wrinkled smiling face;
Like the faint red upon a pippin,
Half wither'd by a winter's keeping.

And thus set out this happy pair,
The Swain is rich, the Nymph is fair ;
But, what I gladly would forget,
The Swain is old, the Nymph coquette.
Both from the goal together start ;
Scarce run a step before they part ;
No common ligament that binds
The various textures of their minds ;
Their thoughts and actions, hopes and fears,
Less corresponding than their years.
Her spouse desires his coffee soon,
She rises to her tea at noon.
While he goes out to cheapen books,
She at the glass consults her looks ;
While *Betty's* buzzing in her ear,
Lord, what a dress these parsons wear !
So odd a choice how could she make ?
Wisht him a Col'nel for her sake.
Then, on her fingers ends, she counts,
Exact, to what his age amounts.
The Dean, she heard her uncle say,
Is sixty, if he be a day ;
His ruddy cheeks are no disguise ;
You see the crows' feet round his eyes.

At once she rambles to the shops,
To cheapen tea, and talk with fops ;
Or calls a council of her maids,
And tradesmen, to compare brocades.
Her weighty morning bus'ness o'er,
Sits down to dinner just at four ;
Minds nothing that is done or said,
Her ev'ning work so fills her head.

The

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 85

The Dean, who us'd to dine at one,
Is maukish, and his stomach gone;
In thread-bare gown, would scarce a louse
hold,
Looks like the chaplain of his household,
Beholds her from the chaplain's place
In *French* brocades and *Flanders* lace;
He wonders what employs her brain,
But never asks, or asks in vain;
His mind is full of other cares,
And, in the sneaking parson's airs,
Computes, that half a parish dues
Will hardly find his wife in shoes.

Can'st thou imagine, dull Divine,
'Twill gain her love to make her fine?
Hath she no other wants beside?
You raise desire as well as pride,
Enticing coxcombs to adore,
And teach her to despise thee more.

If in her coach she'll condescend
To place him at the hinder end,
Her hoop is hoist above his nose,
His odious gown would soil her cloaths,
And drops him at the church, to pray,
While she drives on to see the play.
He, like an orderly divine,
Comes home a quarter after nine,
And meets her hasting to the ball:
Her chairmen push him from the wall.
He enters in, and walks up stairs,
And calls the family to pray'rs;

Then

Then goes alone to take his rest
 In bed, where he can spare her best.
 At five the footmen make a din,
 Her Ladyship is just come in,
 The masquerade began at two,
 She stole away with much ado ;
 And shall be chid this afternoon
 For leaving company so soon :
 She'll say, and she may truly say't,
 She can't abide to stay out late.

But now, though scarce a twelvemonth
 marry'd,
 Poor Lady *Jane* has thrice miscarry'd :
 The cause, alas, is quickly guest,
 The town has whisper'd round the jest.
 Think on some remedy in time,
 You find his Rev'ence past his prime,
 Already dwindled to a lath ;
 No other way but try the *Bath*.

For *Venus*, rising from the ocean,
 Infus'd a strong prolifick potion,
 That mixt with *Achelöus* spring,
 The *horned* flood, as poets sing,
 Who, with an *English* beauty smitten,
 Ran under ground from *Greece* to *Britain* ;
 The genial virtue with him brought,
 And gave the Nymph a plenteous draught ;
 Then fled, and left his horn behind
 For husbands past their youth to find :
 The Nymph, who still with passion burn'd,
 Was to a boiling fountain turn'd,

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 87

Where childless wives croud ev'ry morn
To drink in *Achelöus* horn.
And here the father often gains
That title by another's pains.

Hither, though much against the grain,
The Dean has carry'd Lady *Jane*.
He, for a while, would not consent,
But vow'd his money all was spent :
His money spent ! a clownish reason !
And must my Lady slip her season ?
The Doctor, with a double fee,
Was brib'd to make the Dean agree.

Here all diversions of the place
Are proper in my Lady's case :
With which she patiently complies,
Merely-because her friends advise ;
His money and her time employs
In musick, raffling-rooms, and toys ;
Or, in the *Cross-bath*, seeks an heir,
Since others oft have found one there :
Where, if the Dean by chance appears,
It shames his cassock and his years.
He keeps his distance in the gallery
'Till banish'd by some coxcomb's raillery ;
For, 'twould his character expose
To bathe among the belles and beaux.

So have I seen, within a pen,
Young ducklings foster'd by a hen ;
But, when let out, they run and muddle,
As instinct leads them, in a puddle :

The

The sober hen, not born to swim,
With mournful note clucks rounds the brim.

The Dean, with all his best endeavour,
Gets not an heir, but gets a fever.
A victim to the last essays
Of vigor in declining days,
He dies, and leaves his mourning mate
(What could he less ?) his whole estate.

The widow goes through all her forms :
New Lovers now will come in swarms.
Oh, may I see her soon dispensing
Her favours to some broken ensign !
Him let her marry, for his face,
And only coat of tarnisht lace ;
To turn her naked out of doors,
And spend her jointure on his whores :
But, for a parting present, leave her
A rooted pox to last for ever.

F A B U L A.

C A N I S E T U M B R A.

O R E cibum portans catulus dum spectat
in undis,
Apparet liquido prædæ melioris imago :
Dum speciosa diu damna admiratur, et alte
Ad latices inhiat, cadit imo vortice præceps
Ore cibus, nec non simulachrum corripit
unâ.

Occupat ille avidus deceptis faucibus umbram ;
Illudit species, ac dentibus aëram mordet.

E P I-

EPIGRAMS.

Written upon a Window in an Inn.

WE fly from luxury and wealth,
To hardships in pursuit of health;
From gen'rous wines and costly fare,
And doting in an easy chair;
Pursue the Goddess Health in vain,
To find her in a country scene,
And ev'ry where her footsteps trace,
And see her marks in ev'ry face;
And still her favourites we meet,
Crouding the roads with naked feet.
But oh! so faintly we pursue,
We ne'er can have her full in view.

Written upon Windows at Inns
in ENGLAND.

THE glass, by lovers nonsense blurr'd,
Dims and obscures our sight:
So when our passions Love hath stirr'd,
It darkens Reason's light.

Another,

Another, written upon a Window
where there was no Writing before.

THANKS to my Stars, I once can see
A window here from scribbling free :
Here no conceited coxcombs pass,
To scratch their paultry drabs on glass ;
Nor party-fool is calling names,
Or dealing crowns to *George* and *James*.

Another at C H E S T E R.

MY landlord is civil,
But dear as the D—l.
Your pockets grow empty,
With nothing to tempt ye :
The wine is so sour,
'Twill give you a scour ;
The beer and the ale
Are mingled with stale.
The veal is such carrion,
A dog would be weary on.
All this I have felt,
For I live on a smelt.

Another,

Another, in CHESTER.

THE walls of this Town
 Are full of renown,
 And strangers delight to walk round 'em:
 But, as for the dwellers,
 Both buyers and sellers,
 For me, you may hang 'em, or drown 'em.

Another, at HOLYHEAD [*m*].

O *Neptune! Neptune!* must I still
 Be here detain'd against my will?
 Is this your justice, when I'm come
 Above two hundred miles from home?
 O'er mountains steep, o'er dusty plains,
 Half choak'd with dust, half drown'd with
 rains;
 Only your Godship to implore
 To let me kiss your other shore?
 A boon so small! But I may weep,
 Whilst you're, like *Baal*, fast asleep.

[*m*] These Verses are signed *J—K—*, but
 written, as it is presumed, in Dr. *Swift's* hand.

A N

A N S W E R

T O A C E R T A I N

D O C T O R ' s C O M P L A I N T [n].

D O C T O R.

D E A F, giddy, helpless, left alone;
A N S W E R.

Except the first, the fault's your own,
D O C T O R.

To all my friends a burthen grown.
A N S W E R.

Because to few you will be shown.
Give them good wine, and meat to stuff,
You may have company enough.

D O C T O R.

*No more I hear my church's bell,
Than if it rang out for my knell.*

A N S W E R.

Then write and read, 'twill do as well.

D O C T O R.

*At thunder now no more I start,
Than at the rumbling of a cart.*

A N S W E R.

Think then of thunder when you f—t.

[n] This Poem is printed in Vol. VII. p. 430,
but without the Answer.

D O C.

DOCTOR.

And what's incredible, alack!

No more I hear a woman's clack.

ANSWER.

A woman's clack, if I have skill,
Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill;
But louder than a bell, or thunder;
That does, I own, encrease my wonder.

V E R S E S

O N

I KNOW NOT WHAT.

MY latest tribute here I send,
With this let your collection end.
Thus I consign you down to fame,
A character to praise or blame:
And, if the whole may pass for true,
Contented rest, you have your due.
Give future times the satisfaction,
To leave one handle for detraction.

TOLAND'S INVITATION [o]

To DISMAL,

To Dine with the CALVES-HEAD-CLUB.

Imitated from HORACE, Epist. V. Lib. I.

A BALLAD.

I F, dearest *Dismal*, you for once can dine
 Upon a single dish and tavern-wine,
Toland to you this invitation sends,
 To eat the CALVES-HEAD with your trusty
 friends :

Suspend

S I potes Archaïcis conviva recumbere
 lectis,
 Nec modicâ cœnare times olus omne patellâ ;
 Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.

* * * * *

[o] This Poem was occasioned by the Lord-Treasurer *Oxford's* hinting one evening to Dr. *Swift*, that he wished a ballad was made on the Earl of *Nottingham* ; and, accordingly, the ballad was written and printed the next morning.---And when it was read after dinner, in a large circle, where my lord *Oxford* was present, it made the whole company laugh a dozen times. Vide *Swift's* Essay upon the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, Chap. II. p. 227.

Mitte

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 95

Suspend a while your vain ambitious hopes,
Leave hunting after bribes, forget your
tropes.

To-morrow we our *mystic feast* prepare,
Where thou, our latest *profelyte*, shalt share:
When we, by proper signs and symbols, tell
How, by *brave hands*, the ROYAL TRAI-
TOR fell:

The meat shall represent the TYRANT'S
head,

The wine his blood our predecessors shed;
Whilst an *alluding* hymn some artist sings,
We toast Confusion to the race of kings:
At monarchy we nobly shew our spite,
And talk *what fools call treason* all the night.

Who, by disgraces or ill fortune sunk,
Feels not his soul enliven'd when he's drunk?
Wine can clear up *Godolphin's* cloudy face,
And fill *Jack Smith* with hopes to keep his
place;

By force of wine ev'n *Scarborough* is brave,
Hal [*p*] grows more pert, and *Sommers* not
so grave:

Wine

Mitte leves spes, et certamina divitiarum,
Et Moschi causam. Cras nato Cæsare festus
Dat veniam somnumque dies: impune licebit
Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.

* * * * *

Quid non ebrietas designat? operta recludit;

[*p*] *Harry Boyle*, who is mentioned three times in
this ballad.

Spes

Wine can give *Portland* wit, and *Cleveland*
 sense,
Montague learning, *Bolton* eloquence :
Cholmondley, when drunk, can never lose his
 wand,
 And *L—n* then imagines he has land.

My province is, to see that all be right,
 Glasses and linen clean, and pewter bright ;
 From our *mysterious club* to keep out spies,
 And Tories (dress'd like waiters) in disguise.
 You shall be coupled as you best approve,
 Seated at table next the men you love.

Sunderland, *Orford*, *Boyle*, and *Richmond's*
 Grace

Will come ; and *Hampden* shall have *Wal-*
pole's [q] place.

Wharton, unless prevented by a whore,
 Will hardly fail, and there is room for more ;
 But

Spes jubet esse ratas ; in praelia trudit iner-
 mem ;

Solicitis animis onus eximit ; addocet artes.

Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum ?

Contractâ quem non in paupertate solutum ?

Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor, et
 non

Invitus ; ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa

Corruget nares ; ne non et cantharus, et lanx,

Ostendat tibi te ; ne fidos inter amicos

Sit, qui dicta foras eliminet : ut coëat par,

[q] *Walpole* was then confined in the Tower.

Jungaturque

But I love elbow-room whene'er I drink,
And honest *Harry* is too apt to st—k.

Let no pretence of bus'ness make you stay,
Yet take one word of counsel by the way.
If *Guernsey* [*r*] call, send word you're gone
abroad,

He'll teaze you with King *Charles* and Bishop
Laud,

Or make you fast, and carry you to pray'rs :
But if he will break in, and walk up stairs,
Steal by the back-door out, and leave him
there ;

Then order *Squash* to call a hackney-chair.

Jungaturque pari. Brutum tibi, Septimi-
amque

Et, nisi coena prior, potiorque puella Sabi-
num

Detinet, assumam ; locus est et pluribus
umbris :

Sed nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia
capræ.

Tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe ; et, rebus
omissis,

Atria servantem postico falle clientem.

[*r*] The Earl of *Nottingham's* brother.

G

GEORGE

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

GEORGE [s] NIM-DAN-DEAN'S

I N V I T A T I O N [t]

T O

Mr. THOMAS SHERIDAN.

Gallstown, Aug. 2d, 1721.

D E A R *Tom*, this verse, which however
the beginning may appear, yet in the
end's good metre,

Is sent to desire that, when your *August* va-
cation comes, your *friends you'd meet here.*

[s] In the year 1721, Doctor *Swift*, Doctor *De-
lany*, Doctor *Sheridan*, Doctor *Stopford*, the Reve-
rend *Dan Jackson*, and some other company, spent
a great part of the summer at *Gallstown*, in the
county of *Westmeath*, the seat of *George Rochfort*,
Esq; father to the present Earl of *Bellevidere*.
Many of the gentlemen assembled in this groupe had
a genius for poetry, and a taste for the polite arts.
In this retirement they passed their hours very a-
greeably, and frequently amused themselves with
poetical jests and whimsies of the brain, which
undoubtedly were never designed originally for the
press. However, since, by one means or other, se-
veral of those ingenious rapid performances have al-
ready appeared in some of the former volumes of
Doctor *Swift's* works, it is hoped the two or three
fol-

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 99

For why should you stay in that filthy hole,
 I mean the *city so smoaky*,
 When you have not one friend left in town,
 or at least not one that's *witty, to joke w'ye*?
 For, as for honest *John* [*u*], tho' I am not
 sure on't, yet I'll be *hang'd, less he*
 Be gone down to the county of *Wexford* with
 that great peer the Lord *Anglesey* [*w*].
 Oh! but I forgot, perhaps, by this time, you
 may have one come to town, but I don't
 know whether he be friend or *foe, Delany*:
 But, however, if he be come, bring him
 down, and you shall go back in a fortnight,
 for I know there's *no delaying ye*.

following copies of verses, which were communi-
 cated to the Editor of these volumes by a gentle-
 man who had them long in his possession, will not
 meet with an ungracious reception from persons of
 taste and refinement.

[*t*] This Invitation seems to have been the joint
 composition of *George Rochfort, John Rochfort*
 (who was called *Nim, or Nimrod*, by Doctor *Swift*,
 because he was fond of hunting), *Dan Jackson*, and
 Doctor *Swift*, in a vein of whim and merriment;
 and, in all probability, was sent off directly by
 the post to *Sheridan*.

[*u*] It is supposed that by *John*, in this passage,
 is meant Dr. *Walmsley*.

[*w*] *Arthur Earl of Anglesey*.

Oh!

Oh ! I forgot too, I believe there may be one more, I mean that great fat joker, *friend Helsbam, he*

That wrote the Prologue [x], and if you stay with him, depend on't, in the *end, he'll sham ye.*

[x] It was customary with Doctor *Sheridan* to have a *Greek Play* acted by his head class just before they entered the University ; and accordingly, in the year 1720, the Doctor, having fixed on *Hippolytus*, writ a prologue in *English*, to be spoken by Master *Tom Putland*, one of the youngest children he had in his school. The prologue was very neat and elegant, but extremely puerile, and quite adapted to the childhood of the speaker, who as regularly was taught, and rehearsed his part, as any of the upper lads did theirs. However, it unfortunately happened, that Doctor *King*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, had promised *Sheridan* that he would go and see his lads perform the tragedy. Upon which Doctor *Helsbam* writ another prologue, wherein he laughed egregiously at *Sheridan's*, and privately instructed Master *Putland* how to act his part ; and, at the same time, exacted a promise from the child, that no consideration should make him repeat that prologue which he had been taught by *Sheridan*. When the play was to be acted, the Archbishop attended according to his promise, and Master *Putland* began *Helsbam's* prologue, and went through it to the amazement of *Sheridan* ; which fired him to such a degree (although he was one of the best-natured men in the world) that he would have entirely put off the play, had it not been in respect to the Archbishop, who was indeed highly complimented in *Helsbam's* performance.

Bring

SEVERAL OCCASIONS. 101

Bring down Long Shanks *Jim* [y] too, but
now I think on't, he's not come yet from
Courtown [z], *I fancy* ;

For I heard, a month ago, that he was down
there a *courting Sly Nancy*.

However, bring down yourself, and you
bring down all ; for, to say it *we may*
venture,

In thee *Delany's* spleen, *John's* mirth, *Hel-*
sham's jokes, and the soft soul of amorous
Jemmy center.

P O S T S C R I P T.

I had forgot to desire you to bring down
what I say you have, and you'll believe me
as sure as a *gun*, and *own it* ;

I mean, what no other mortal in the universe
can boast of, your own spirit of *pun and*
own wit.

And now I hope you'll excuse this rhyming,
which I must say is (tho' written somewhat
at *large*) *trim and clean* ;

And so I conclude, with humble respects as
usual, Your most dutiful and obedient

George Nim-Dan-Dean.

When the play was over, the Archbishop was very
desirous to hear *Sheridan's* prologue ; but all the en-
treaties of the Archbishop, the child's father, and
Sheridan, could not prevail with Master *Putland* to
repeat it, having, he said, promised faithfully that
he would not, upon any account whatever ; and
therefore insisted that he would keep his word.

[y] Doctor *James Stopford*, late bishop of *Cloyne*.

[z] *Courtown*, the seat of ——— *Huffay* ; Esq ;
in the county of *Kildare*.

T O

GEORGE NIM-DAN-DEAN,
Esquire;

Upon his incomparable VERSES, &c. of
AUGUST 2d, 1721.

Written by Dr. DELANY, in the Name of
THOMAS SHERIDAN [a].

HAIL, human compound quadrifarious !
Invincible as Wight *Briareus* !
Hail ! doubly-doubled mighty merry one,
Stronger than triple-body'd *Geryon* !
O may your Vastness deign t'excuse
The praises of a puny Muse,
Unable, in her utmost flight,
To reach thy huge *Colossian* height.
T'attempt to write like thee were frantic,
Whose lines are, like thyself, gigantic.

Yet let me bless, in humbler strain,
Thy vast, thy bold *Cambyrian* vein,
Pour'd out t'enrich thy native isle,
As *Egypt* wont to be with *Nile*.

[a] These verses were all written in circles, one within another, as appears from the observations in the following poem by Dr. Swift.

Oh

Oh how I joy to see thee wander,
 In many a winding loose meander,
 In circling mazes, smooth and supple,
 And ending in a clink quadruple;
 Loud, yet agreeable withal,
 Like rivers rattling in their fall.
 Thine, sure is poetry divine,
 Where wit and majesty combine;
 Where ev'ery line, as huge as seven,
 If stretch'd in length, would reach to
 Heav'n:
 Here all comparing would be fland'ring,
 The least is more than *Alexandrine*.

Against thy verse Time fees with pain,
 He whets his envious scithe in vain;
 For, tho' from thee he much may pare,
 Yet much thou still wilt have to spare.

Thou hast alone the skill to feast
 With *Roman* elegance of taste,
 Who hast of rhymes as vast resources
 As *Pompey's* caterer of courses.

Oh thou, of all the Nine inspir'd!
 My languid soul, with teaching tir'd,
 How is it raptur'd, when it thinks
 On thy harmonious sett of clinks;
 Each answ'ring each in various rhymes,
 Like Echo to St. *Patrick's* chimes?

Thy Muse, majestic in her rage,
 Moves like *Statira* on the stage,

And

And scarcely can one page sustain
 The length of such a flowing train :
 Her train, of variegated dye,
 Shews like *Thaumantia's* in the sky ;
 Alike they glow, alike they please,
 Alike imprest by *Phæbus'* rays.

Thy verse — (Ye Gods ! I cannot bear it)
 To what, to what shall I compare it ?
 'Tis like, what I have of heard spoke on,
 The famous statue oft *Laocoon*.
 'Tis like — O yes, 'tis very like it,
 The long long string with which you fly kite.
 'Tis like what you, and one or two more,
 Roar to your Echo [*b*] in good humour ;
 And ev'ry couplet thou hast writ
 Conclude like *Rattab-whittab-whit* [*c*].

[*b*] At *Gallstown*, there is so famous an Echo, that, if you repeat two lines of *Virgil* out of a speaking-trumpet, you may hear the nymph return them to your ear with great propriety and clearness.

[*c*] These words allude to their amusements with the Echo, having no other signification but to express the sound of stones returned by the Echo, when beaten one against the other.

TO

MR. THOMAS SHERIDAN,

Upon his VERSES written in Circles.

By DOCTOR SWIFT.

IT never was known that circular letters,
By humble companions were sent to their
betters :

And, as to the subject, our judgment, *me-*
hercle,

Is this, that you argue like fools in a circle.

But now for your verses ; we tell you, *im-*
primis,

The segment so large 'twixt your reason and
rhyme is,

That we walk all about, like a horse in a
pound,

And, before we find either, our noddles turn
round.

Sufficient it were, one would think, in your
mad rant,

To give us your measures of line by a qua-
drant.

But we took our dividers, and found your
d—n'd metre,

In each single verse, took up a diameter.

But

But how, Mr. *Sheridan*, came you to venture
George, Dan, Dean, and *Nim* to place in the
 center [d] ?

Twill appear, to your cost, you are fairly
 trepann'd,

For the cord of your circle is now in their
 hand ;

The cord, or the radius, it matters not
 whether,

By which your jade *Pegasus* fixt in a tether,
 As his betters are us'd, shall be lash'd round
 the ring.

Three fellows with whips, and the Dean holds
 the string.

Will Hancock declares you are out of your
 compass,

To encroach on his art by writing of bombas ;
 And has taken just now a firm resolution
 To answer your style without circumlocution.

Lady *Betty* [e] presents you her service
 most humble,

And is not afraid your Worship will grumble,
 That she makes of your verses a hoop for Miss
Tam [f],

Which is all at present ; and so I remain —

[d] There were four human figures in the center
 of the circular verses.

[e] Daughter of the Earl of *Drogheda*, and married to *George Rochford*, Esq.

[f] Miss *Tam*, [a short name of *Thomason*] Lady *Betty*'s daughter, then perhaps about a year old. She is now married to *Gustavus Lambert*, Esq; of *Paynstown*, in the county of *Meath*.

OF

O F

MEAN AND GREAT FIGURES,
made by several Persons.

*Of those who have made GREAT FIGURES
in some particular Action, or Circumstance
of their Lives.*

ALEXANDER the Great, after his victory [at the *Streights of Mount Taurus*], when he entered the tent where the queen and the princesses of *Persia* fell at his feet.

Socrates, the whole last day of his life, and particularly from the time he took the poison to the moment he expired.

Cicero, when he was recalled from his banishment; the people through every place he passed, meeting him with shouts of joy and congratulation, and all *Rome* coming out to receive him.

Regulus, when he went out of *Rome* attended by his friends to the gates, and returned to *Carthage* according to his word of honour, although he knew he must be put to a cruel death, for advising the *Romans* to pursue their war with that commonwealth.

Scipio,

Scipio the Elder, when he dismissed a beautiful captive lady, presented to him after a great victory, turning his head aside to preserve his own virtue.

The same *Scipio*, when he and *Hannibal* met before the battle, if be it true.

Cincinnatus, when the messengers, sent by the senate to make him Dictator, found him at the plough.

Epaminondas, when the *Persian* ambassador came to his house, and found him in the midst of poverty.

The earl of *Strafford*, the day that he made his own defence at his trial.

King *Charles* the Martyr, during his whole trial, and at his death.

The Black Prince, when he waited at supper on the king of *France*, whom he had conquered and taken prisoner the same day.

Virgil, when, at *Rome*, the whole audience rose up, out of veneration, as he entered the theatre.

Mahomet the Great, when he cut off his beloved mistress's head, on a stage erected for that purpose, to convince his soldiers, who taxed him for preferring his love to his glory.

Cromwell

Cromwell, when he quelled a mutiny in *Hyde-Park*.

Harry the Great of France, when he entered *Paris*, and sat at cards the same night with some great ladies, who were his mortal enemies.

Robert Harley earl of *Oxford*, at his trial.

Cato of Utica, when he provided for the safety of his friends, and had determined to die.

Sir Thomas More, during his imprisonment, and at his execution.

Marius, when the soldier, sent to kill him in the dungeon, was struck with so much awe and veneration, that his sword fell from his hand.

Douglas, when the ship he commanded was on fire, and he lay down to die in it, because it should not be said, that one of his family ever quitted their post.

Sir Jerom Bowes, * * * * *

Of those who have made a mean contemptible Figure, in some Action or Circumstance of their Lives.

Antony, at Actium, when he fled after Cleopatra.

Pompey, when he was killed on the sea-shore in Egypt.

Nero and Vitellius, when they were put to death.

Lepidus, when he was compelled to lay down his share of the triumvirate.

Cromwell, the day he refused the Kingship out of fear.

Perseus King of Macedon, when he was led in triumph.

Richard II. of England, after he was deposed.

The late king of Poland, when the king of Sweden forced him to give up his kingdom; and when he took it again upon the king of Sweden's defeat by the Muscovites.

King James II. of England, when the prince of Orange sent to him at midnight to leave London.

King

Of MEAN and GREAT FIGURES. III

King *William III.* of *England*, when he sent to beg the House of Commons to continue his *Dutch* guards, and was refused.

The late queen *Anne* of *England*, when she sent *Whitworth* to *Muscovy* on an embassy of humiliation, for an insult committed here on that prince's ambassador.

The lord chancellor *Bacon*, when he was convicted of bribery.

The late duke of *Marlborough*, when he was forced, after his own disgrace, to carry his duchess's gold key to the queen.

The old earl of *Pembroke*, when a *Scotch* lord gave him a lash with a whip at *Newmarket*, in presence of all the nobility, and he bore it with patience.

King *Charles II.* of *England*, when he entered into the second *Dutch* war; and in many other actions during his whole reign.

Philip II. of *Spain*, after the defeat of the *Armada*.

The emperor *Charles V.* when he resigned his crown, and nobody would believe his reasons.

King *Charles I.* of *England*, when, in ga' ntry to his Queen, he thought to surprise

prize her with a present of a diamond buckle, which he pushed down her breast, and tore her flesh with the tongue; upon which she drew it out, and flung it on the ground.

Fairfax, the parliament general, at the time of King *Charles's* trial.

Julius Cæsar, when *Antony* offered to put a diadem on his head, and the people shouted for joy to see him decline it; which he never offered to do, until he saw their dislike in their countenances.

Coriolanus, when he withdrew his army from *Rome* at the intreaty of his mother.

Hannibal, at *Antiochus's* court.

Beau Fielding, at fifty years old, when, in a quarrel upon the stage, he was run into his breast, which he opened and shewed to the ladies, that he might move their love and pity; but they all fell a laughing.

The Count *de Buffy Rabutin*, when he was recalled to Court after twenty years banishment into the country, and affected to make the same figure he did in his youth.

The Earl of *Sunderland*, when he turned Papist in the time of King *James II.* and underwent all the forms of a Heretic converted.

Pope *Clement VII.* when he was taken prisoner, at *Rome*, by the Emperor *Charles V.*'s forces.

Queen *Mary of Scotland*, when she suffered *Bothwell* to ravish her, and pleaded that as an excuse for marrying him.

King *John of England*, when he gave up his kingdom to the Pope, to be held as a fief to the see of *Rome*.

CONCERNING THAT
 UNIVERSAL HATRED,
 WHICH
 PREVAILS against the CLERGY.

MAY 24, M D C C X X X V I.

I HAVE been long considering and conjecturing, what could be the causes of that great disgust, of late, against the Clergy of both kingdoms, beyond what was ever known 'till that monster and tyrant, *Henry VIII.* who took away from them, against law, reason, and justice, at least two thirds of their legal possessions; and whose successors (except queen *Mary*) went on with their rapine, till the accession of king *James I.* That detestable tyrant *Henry VIII.* although he abolished the *Pope's* power in *England*, as universal bishop, yet what he did in that article, however just it were in itself, was the mere effect of his irregular appetite, to divorce himself from a wife he was weary of for a younger and more beautiful woman, whom he afterwards beheaded. But, at the same time, he was an entire defender of all the Popish doctrines, even those which were the most absurd. And, while he put people to death

death for denying him to be head of the church, he burned every offender against the doctrines of the Roman Faith; and cut off the head of sir *Thomas More*, a person of the greatest virtue this kingdom ever produced, for not directly owning him to be head of the church. Among all the princes who ever reigned in the world, there was never so infernal a beast as *Henry VIII.* in every vice of the most odious kind, without any one appearance of virtue: but cruelty, lust, rapine, and atheism, were his peculiar talents. He rejected the power of the pope for no other reason, than to gain his full swing to commit sacrilege, in which no tyrant, since Christianity became national, did ever equal him by many degrees. The abbeyes, endowed with lands by the mistaken notion of well-disposed men, were indeed too numerous, and hurtful to the kingdom; and, therefore, the legislature might, after the Reformation, have justly applied them to some pious or public uses.

In a very few centuries after Christianity became national in most parts of *Europe*, although the church of *Rome* had already introduced many corruptions in religion; yet the piety of early Christians, as well as new converts, was so great, and particularly of princes, as well as noblemen and other wealthy persons, that they built many religious houses, for those who were inclined to live in a recluse or solitary manner, endowing those monasteries with land. It is true, we read of

monks some ages before, who dwelt in caves and cells, in desert places. But, when public edifices were erected and endowed, they began gradually to degenerate into idleness, ignorance, avarice, ambition, and luxury, after the usual fate of all human institutions. The popes, who had already aggrandized themselves, laid hold of the opportunity to subject all religious houses with their priors and abbots, to their peculiar authority ; whereby these religious orders became of an interest directly different from the rest of mankind, and wholly at the pope's devotion. I need say no more on this article, so generally known and so frequently treated, or of the frequent endeavours of some other princes, as well as our own, to check the growth, and wealth, and power of the regulars.

In later times, this mistaken piety, of erecting and endowing abbeys, began to decrease. And therefore, when some new-invented sect of monks and friars began to start up, not being able to procure grants of land, they got leave from the pope to appropriate the tithes and glebes of certain parishes, as contiguous or near as they could find, obliging themselves to send out some of their body to take care of the people's souls : and, if some of those parishes were at too great a distance from the abbey, the monks appointed to attend them were paid, for the cure, either a small stipend of a determined sum, or sometimes a third part, or what are now called the vicarial tithes.

As

As to the church-lands, it hath been the opinion of many writers, that, in *England*, they amounted to a third part of the whole kingdom. And therefore, if that wicked prince above-mentioned, when he had cast off the pope's power, had introduced some reformation in religion, he could not have been blamed for taking away the abbey-lands by authority of parliament. But, when he continued the most cruel persecutor of all those who differed in the least article of the popish religion, which was then the national and established faith, his seizing on those lands, and applying them to prophane uses, was absolute sacrilege, in the strongest sense of the word; having been bequeathed by princes and pious men to sacred uses.

In the reign of this prince, the church and court of *Rome* had arrived to such a height of corruption, in doctrine and discipline, as gave great offence to many wise, learned, and pious men through most parts of *Europe*; and several countries agreed to make some reformation in religion. But, although a proper and just reformation were allowed to be necessary, even to preserve Christianity itself, yet the passions and vices of men had mingled themselves so far, as to prevert and confound all the good endeavours of those who intended well: And thus the reformation, in every country where it was attempted, was carried on in the most impious and scandalous manner that can possibly be conceived. To which unhappy proceedings we owe all the

just reproaches that Roman Catholics have cast upon us ever since. For, when the northern kingdoms and states grew weary of the pope's tyranny, and when their preachers, beginning with the scandalous abuses of indulgencies, and proceeding farther to examine several points of faith, had credit enough with their princes, who were in some fear lest such a change might affect the peace of their countries, because their bishops had great influence on the people by their wealth and power; these politic teachers had a ready answer to this purpose. "Sir, your majesty
 " need not be in any pain or apprehension:
 " take away the lands, and sink the authority of the bishops: bestow those lands on
 " your courtiers, on your nobles, and your
 " great officers in your army; and then you
 " will be secure of the people." This advice was exactly followed. And, in the protestant monarchies abroad, little more than the shadow of Episcopacy is left; but, in the republics, is wholly extinct.

In *England*, the Reformation was brought in after a somewhat different manner, but upon the same principle of robbing the church. However, *Henry VIII.* with great dexterity, discovered an invention to gratify his insatiable thirst for blood, on both religions, * *

* * * * *

A
D I S C O U R S E

To prove the ANTIQUITY of the
ENGLISH TONGUE.

*Shewing, from various Instances, that HE-
BREW, GREEK, and LATIN, were de-
rived from the ENGLISH.*

DURING the reign of parties, for about forty years past, it is a melancholy consideration to observe how *Philology* hath been neglected, which was before the darling employment of the greatest authors, from the restoration of learning in Europe. Neither do I remember it to have been cultivated, since the Revolution, by any one person with great success, except our illustrious modern star, Doctor Richard Bentley, with whom the republic of learning must expire; as mathematics did with Sir Isaac Newton. My ambition hath been gradually attempted, from my early youth, to be the holder of a rush-light before that great luminary; which, at least, might be of some little use during those short intervals, while he was snuffing his candle, or peeping with it under a bushel.

My present attempt is to assert the antiquity of our English Tongue; which, as I shall undertake to prove by invincible arguments, hath varied very little for these two thousand six hundred and thirty-four years past. And my proofs will be drawn from etymology; wherein I shall use my readers much fairer than Pezrow, Skinner, Vorstigan, Bamden, and many other superficial pretenders have done. For I will put no force upon the words, nor desire any more favour than to allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonia.

I think, I can make it manifest to all impartial readers, that our language, as we now speak it, was originally the same with those of the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans, however corrupted in succeeding times by a mixture of barbarisms. I shall only produce, at present, two instances among a thousand from the Latin tongue. *Cloaca*, which they interpret a *necessary-house*, is altogether an English word, the last letter *a* being, by the mistake of some scribe, transferred from the beginning to the end of the word. In the primitive orthography it is called *a cloac*, which had the same signification; and still continues so at Edinburgh in Scotland; where a man in *a cloac*, or cloak, of large circumference and length, carrying a convenient vessel under it, calls out, as he goes through the streets, *Wha has need of me?* Whatever customer calls, the vessel is placed in the corner of the street, the *cloac*, or a
cloak,

cloak, furrounds and covers him, and thus he is eased with decency and secrecy.

The second instance is yet more remarkable. The Latin word *Turpis* signifieth *nasty*, or *filthy*. Now this word *Turpis* is a plain composition of two English words; only, by a syncope, the last letter of the first syllable, which is *d*, is taken out of the middle, to prevent the jarring of three consonants together: And these two English words express the most unseemly excrements that belong to man.

But although I could produce many other examples, equally convincing, that the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans originally spoke the same language which we do at present; yet I have chosen to confine myself chiefly to the proper names of persons, because I conceive they will be of greater weight to confirm what I advance; the ground and reason of those names being certainly owing to the nature, or some distinguishing action or quality in those persons, and consequently expressed in the true antient language of the several people.

I will begin with the Grecians, among whom the most antient are the great leaders on both sides in the siege of Troy, For it is plain, from Homer, that the Trojans spoke Greek as well as the Grecians. Of these latter, *Achilles* was the most valiant. This Hero was of a restless unquiet nature, never giving himself any repose either in peace or war; and therefore, as Guy of Warwick was called

called a Kill cow, and another terrible man a Kill-devil, so this General was called *A Kill ease*, or destroyer of ease; and at length, by corruption, *Achilles*.

Hector, on the other side, was the bravest among the Trojans. He had destroyed so many of the Greeks, by *backing* and *tearing* them, that his soldiers, when they saw him fighting, would cry out, "Now the enemy will be *backt*, now he will be *tore*." At last, by putting both words together, this appellation was given to their leader, under the name of *Hack-tore*; and, for the more commodious sounding, *Hector*.

Diomedes, another Grecian captain, had the boldness to fight with Venus, and wound her; whereupon the Goddess, in a rage, ordered her son Cupid to make this Hero be hated by all women, repeating it often that he should *die a maid*; from whence by a small change in orthography, he was called *Diomedes*. And it is to be observed, that the term *Maiden-head* is frequently, at this very day, applied to persons of either sex.

Ajax was, in fame, the next Grecian general to Achilles. The derivation of his name from *A Jakes*, however asserted by great authors, is, in my opinion, very unworthy both of them and of the Hero himself. I have often wondered to see such learned men mistake in so clear a point. This Hero is known to have been a most intemperate liver, as it is usual with soldiers; and, although he were

were not old, yet, by conversing with camp-strollers, he had got pains in his bones, which he pretended to his friends were only *Age-aches*; but they telling the story about the army, as the vulgar always confound right pronunciation, he was afterwards known by no other name than *Ajax*.

The next I shall mention is *Andromache*, the famous wife of Hector. Her father was a Scotch gentleman, of a noble family still subsisting in that antient kingdom. But, being a foreigner in Troy, to which city he led some of his countrymen in the defence of Priam, as *Dictys Cretensis* learnedly observes; Hector fell in love with his daughter, and the father's name was *Andrew Mackay*. The young Lady was called by the same name, only a little softened to the Grecian accent.

Astyanax was the son of Hector and Andromache. When Troy was taken, this young Prince had his head cut off, and his body thrown to swine. From this fatal accident he had his name; which hath, by a peculiar good fortune, been preserved entire, *A sty, an ax*.

Mars may be mentioned among these, because he fought against the Greeks. He was called the God of War; and is described as a swearing, swaggering companion, and a great giver of rude language. For, when he was angry, he would cry, "Kiss my
" *a—se*, My *a—se* in a band-box, My *a—se*
" all over:" Which he repeated so commonly,

monly, that he got the appellation of *My a—se*; and, by a common abbreviation, *Mars*; from whence, by leaving out the mark of elision, *Mars*. And this is a common practice among us at present; as in the words D'anvers, D'avenport, D'anby, which are now written Danvers, Davenport, Danby, and many others.

The next is *Hercules*, otherwise called *Alcides*. Both these names are English, with little alteration; and describe the principal qualities of that Hero, who was distinguished for being a slave to his mistresses, and at the same time for his great strength and courage. Omphale, his chief mistress, used to call her lovers *Her cullies*; and, because this Hero was more and longer subject to her than any other, he was in a particular manner called the chief of *her cullies*; which, by an easy change, made the word *Hercules*. His other name *Alcides* was given him on account of his prowess: For, in fight, he used to strike on *all sides*, and was allowed on *all sides* to be the chief hero of his age. For one of which reasons, he was called *All sides*, or *Alcides*; but I am inclined to favour the former opinion.

A certain Grecian youth was a great imitator of Socrates; which that philosopher observing, with much pleasure, said to his friends, “There is an *Ape o’ mine own days*.” After which the young man was called *Epaminondas*, and proved to be the most virtuous person,

person, as well as the greatest general of his age.

Ucalegon was a very obliging inn-keeper of Troy. When a guest was going to take horse, the landlord took leave of them with this compliment, "Sir, I shall be glad to see *you* call again." Strangers, who knew not his right name, caught his last words; and thus, by degrees, that appellation prevailed, and he was known by no other name even among his neighbours.

Hydra was a great serpent which Hercules slew. His usual outward garment was the *raw hyde* of a lion, and this he had on when he attacked the serpent; which, therefore, took its name from the skin: The modesty of that Hero devolving the honour of his victory upon the lion's skin, calling that enormous snake the *Hyde-raw* serpent.

Leda was the mother of Castor and Pollux; whom Jupiter embracing in the shape of a swan, she *laid* a couple of eggs; and was therefore called *Laid a*, or *Leda*.

As to Jupiter himself: It is well known that the statues and pictures of this Heathen God, in the Roman-catholic countries, resemble those of St. Peter, and are often taken the one for the other. The reason is manifest: For, when the emperors had established Christianity, the Heathens were afraid of acknowledging their heathen idols of the chief God, and pretended it was only a statue of the *Jew Peter*. And thus the principal Heathen

then

then God came to be called by the antient Romans, with very little alteration, *Jupiter*.

The *Hamadryades* are represented by mistaken antiquity as Nymphs of the Groves, But the true account is this: They were women of Calabria, who dealt in bacon; and, living near the sea-side, used to pickle their bacon in salt-water, and then set it up to dry in the sun. From whence they were properly called *Ham-a-dry-a-days*, and, in process of time, mis-spelt *Hamadryades*.

Neptune, the God of the sea, had his name from the *Tunes* sung to him by Tritons, upon their shells, every *neap* or *nep* tide. The word is come down to us almost uncorrupted, as well as that of *Tritons*, his servants; who, in order to please their master, used to *try* all *tones*, till they could hit upon that he liked.

Aristotle was a Peripatetic philosopher, who used to instruct his scholars while he was walking. When the lads were come, he would *arise to tell* them what he thought proper; and was therefore called *Arise to tell*. But succeeding ages, who understood not this etymology, have, by an absurd change, made it *Aristotle*.

Aristophanes was a Greek comedian, full of levity, and gave himself too much freedom; which made a graver people not scruple to say, that he had a great deal of *airy stuff* in his writings: And these words, often repeated, made succeeding ages denominate him *Aristophanes*. Vide *Rosin. Antiq. l. iv.*

Alexander

Alexander the Great was very fond of eggs roasted in hot ashes. As soon as his cooks heard he was come home to dinner or supper, they called aloud to their under-officers, *All eggs under the Grate*; Which, repeated every day at noon and evening, made strangers think it was that Prince's real name, and therefore gave him no other; and posterity hath been ever since under the same delusion.

Pygmalion was a person of very low stature, but great valour; which made his townsmen call him *Pygmy lion*: And so it should be spelt; although the word hath suffered less by transcribers than many others.

Archimedes was a most famous mathematician. His studies required much silence and quiet: But his wife having several maids, they were always disturbing him with their tattle or their business; which forced him to come out every now and then to the stair-head, and cry, "*Hark ye maids*, if you will not be quiet, I shall turn you out of doors." He repeated these words, *Hark ye maids*, so often, that the unlucky jades, when they found he was at his study, would say, There is *Hark ye maids*, let us speak softly. Thus the name went through the neighbourhood; and, at last, grew so general, that we are ignorant of that great man's true name to this day.

Strabo was a famous geographer; and to improve his knowledge, travelled over several countries, as the writers of his life inform us;

us ; who likewise add, that he affected great niceness and finery in his cloaths : From whence people took occasion to call him the *Stray beau* ; which future ages have pinned down upon him, very much to his dishonour.

Peloponnesus, that famous Grecian peninsula, got its name from a Greek colony in Asia the Less ; many of whom going for traffic thither, and finding that the inhabitants had but one well in the town of ****, from whence certain porters used to carry the water through the city in great pails, so heavy that they were often forced to set them down for ease ; the tired porters, after they had set down the pails, and wanted to take them up again, would call for assistance to those who were nearest, in these words, *Pail up, and ease us*. The stranger Greeks, hearing these words repeated a thousand times as they passed the street, thought the inhabitants were pronouncing the name of their country, which made the foreign Greeks call it *Peloponnesus*, a manifest corruption of *Pail up and ease us*.

Having mentioned so many Grecians to prove my hypothesis, I shall not tire the reader with producing an equal number of Romans, as I might easily do. Some few will be sufficient.

Cæsar was the greatest captain of that empire : The word ought to be spelt *Seiser*, because he *seised* on not only most of the known world, but even the liberties of his own country : So that a more proper appellation could not have been given him.

Cicero

Cicero was a poor scholar in the university of *Athens*, wherewith his enemies in Rome used to reproach him ; and, as he passed the streets, would call out, *O Ciser, Ciser o!* A word still used in Cambridge, and answers to a servitor in Oxford.

Anibal was sworn enemy of the Romans, and gained many glorious victories over them. This name appears at first repeating to be a metaphor drawn from tennis, expressing a skilful gamester, who can take *any Ball* ; and is very justly applied to so renowned a commander. Navigators are led into a strange mistake upon this article. We have usually in our fleet some large man of war, called the *Anibal* with great propriety, because, it is so strong that it may defy *any ball* from a cannon. And such is the deplorable ignorance of our seamen, that they miscall it the *Honey-ball*.

Cartago was the most famous trading city in the world ; where, in every street, there was many a *cart a going*, probably laden with merchants goods. Vide *Alexander ab Alexandro*, and *Suidas* upon the word *Cartago*.

The word *Roman* itself is perfectly English, like other words ending in *man* or *men*, as Hangman, Drayman, Huntsman, and several others. It was formerly spelt *Row-man*, which is the same with *Waterman*. And therefore, when we read of *Jesta* (or, as it is corruptly spelt, *Gesta*) *Romanorum*, it is to be understood of the rough manner of *jesting* used by watermen ; who, upon the sides of
rivers,

rivers, would *row man or'um*. This I think is clear enough to convince the most incredulous.

Misanthropus was the name of an ill-natured man, which he obtained by a custom of catching a great number of *mice*, then shutting them up in a room and throwing a cat among them. Upon which his fellow citizens called him *Mice and throw puffs*. The reader observes how much the orthography hath been changed without altering the sound: But such depravations we owe to the injury of time, and gross ignorance of transcribers.

Among the antients, fortune-telling by the stars was a very beggarly trade. The professors lay upon straw, and their cabins were covered with the same materials: Whence every one who followed that mystery was called *A straw lodger*, or a lodger in straw; but, in the new-fangled way of spelling, *Astrologer*.

It is remarkable that the very word *Dipthong* is wholly English. In former times school-boys were chastised with thongs fastened at the head of a stick. It was observed that young lads were much puzzled with spelling, and pronouncing words where two vowels came together, and were often corrected for their mistakes in that point. Upon these occasions the master would *dip* his *thongs* (as we now do rods) in p—, which made that difficult union of vowels to be called *Dipthong*.

Bucephalus,

Bucephalus, the famous horse of Alexander, who so called because there were many grooms employed about him, which *fellows* were always *busy* in their office; and, because the horse had so many *busy fellows* about him, it was natural for those who went to the stable to say, "Let us go to the *busy fellows*;" by which they meant, to see that Prince's horse. And, in process of time, these words were absurdly applied to the animal itself, which was thenceforth styled *Busy-fellows*, and very improperly *Bucephalus*.

I shall now bring a few proofs of the same kind, to convince my readers that our English language was well known to the Jews.

Moses, the great leader of those people out of Egypt, was in propriety of speech called *Mow seas* down in the middle, to make a path for the Israelites.

Abraham was a person of strong bones and sinews, and a firm walker, which made the people say, He was a man (in the Scotch phrase, which comes nearest to the old Saxon) of *a bra ham*; that is, of a brave strong ham, from whence he acquired his name.

The man whom the Jews called *Balam* was a shepherd; who, by often crying *Ba* to his *lambs*, was therefore called *Baalamb*, or *Balam*.

Isaac is nothing else but *Eyes ake*; because the Talmudists report that he had a pain in his eyes. Vide *Ben gorion* and the *Targum* on *Genesis*.

Thus

Thus I have manifestly proved, that the Greeks, the Romans, and the Jews, spoke the language we now do in England ; which is an honour to our country that I thought proper to set in a true light, and yet hath not been done, as I have heard, by any other writer.

And thus I have ventured (perhaps too temerariouſly) to contribute my mite to the learned world ; from whose candour, if I may hope to receive some approbation, it may probably give me encouragement to proceed on some other speculations, if possible, of greater importance than what I now offer ; and which have been the labour of many years, as well as of constant watchings, that I might be useful to mankind, and particularly to mine own country.

A L E T.

A
L E T T E R

Giving an ACCOUNT of

A PESTILENT NEIGHBOUR.

SIR,

YOU must give me leave to complain of a *pestilent* fellow in my neighbourhood, who is always beating *mortar*, yet I cannot find he ever builds. In talking he useth such hard words, that I want a Druggier-man to interpret them. But all is not gold that *glisters*. A *pot* he carries to most houses where he visits. He makes his prentice his *gally*-slave. I wish our lane were *purged* of him. Yet he pretends to be a *cordial* man. Every *spring* his shop is crouded with country-folks; who, by their *leaves*, in my opinion, help him to do a great deal of mischief. He is full of *scruples*; and so very litigious, that he *files bills* against all his acquaintance: and, though he be much troubled with the *simples*, yet I assure you he is a *Jesuitical dog*; as you may know by his *bark*. Of all poetry he loves the *dram-a-tick* best. I am, &c.

I

A L E T.

A L E T T E R

T O T H E

E A R L of P E M B R O K E.

M Y L O R D, 1709, at a Conjecture.

IT is now a good while since I resolved to take some occasion of congratulating with your lordship, and condoling with the public, upon your lordship's leaving the admiralty; and I thought I could never chuse a better time, than when I am in the country with my lord bishop of *Clogher* and his brother the doctor [n]: For we pretend to a *triumvirate* of as humble servants and true admirers of your Lordship, as any you have in both islands. You may call them a *triumvirate*; for, if you please to *try-um*, they will *vie* with the best, and are of the first *rate*, though they are not *men of war*, but men of the church. To say the truth, it was a pity your lordship should be confined to the *Fleet*, when you are not in debt. Though your lordship is *cast away*, you are not *sunk*; nor ever will be, since nothing is out of your lordship's *depth*. Dr *Ashe* says, it is but justice that your lordship, who is a man of *letters*, should be placed upon the *post-office*; and my lord bishop adds, that he hopes to see your lordship tost from that *post* to be a *pillar* of state again; which he desired I would put in by way of *Postscript*. I am,

M Y L O R D, &c.

[n] Doctor St. George *Ashe*.

A L E T-

A
L E T T E R
T O T H E
E A R L of P E M B R O K E.

Pretended to be the DYING SPEECH of TOM ASHE, whose Brother, the Reverend DILLON ASHE, was nicknamed DILLY [o].

[Given to Dr. MONSEY by Sir ANDREW FOUNTAIN, and communicated to the Editor of these Volumes by that ingenious, learned, and very obliging Gentleman.]

TOM ASHE died last night. It is conceived he was so puffed up by my lord lieutenant's *favour*, that it struck him into a

[o] *Thomas Ashe*, Esq; descended from an ancient family of that name in *Wiltshire*, was a gentleman of fortune in *Ireland*. He was a facetious pleasant companion, but the most eternal unwearied punster that ever lived. He was thick and short in his person, being not above five feet high at the most, and had something very droll in his appearance. He died about the year 1719, and left his whole estate,

fever. I here send you his dying speech, as it was exactly taken by a friend in shorthand. It is something long, and a little incoherent; but he was several hours delivering it, and with several intervals. His friends were about the bed, and he spoke to them thus:

of about a thousand pounds a year, to his intimate friend and kinsman *Richard Ashe*, of *Ashefield*, Esq. There is a whimsical story, and a very true one, of *Tom Ashe*, which is well remembered to this day. It happened, that, while he was travelling on horseback, and at a considerable distance from any town, there burst from the clouds such a torrent of rain as wetted him through. He galloped forward; and, as soon as he came to an inn, he was met instantly by a drawer: "Here," said he to the fellow, stretching out one of his arms, "Take off my coat immediately." "No, Sir, I won't," said the drawer. "Pox confound you," said *Ashe*, "take off my coat this instant." "No, Sir, (replied the drawer) I dare not take off your coat; for it is felony to strip an *ASH*." *Tom* was delighted beyond measure, frequently told the story, and said he would have given fifty guineas to have been the author of that pun. This little tract of *Dr. Swift's*, intituled, *The Dying Words of Tom Ashe*, was written several years before the decease of *Tom*, and was merely designed to exhibit the manner in which such an eternal punster might have expressed himself on his death-bed.

MY FRIENDS,

IT is time for a man to look *grave* when he has one foot there. I once had only a *punnick* fear of death, but, of late, I have *pundred* it more seriously. Every fit of *cof-fing* hath put me in mind of my *coffin*; though *dissolute* men seldomeſt think of *dissolution*. This is a very great alteration: I, that ſup-ported myſelf with good *wine*, muſt now be myſelf ſuported by a *ſmall bier*.——A fortune-teller once looked on my hand, and ſaid, This man is to be a great traveller: he will ſoon be at the *Diet of Worms*, and from thence go to *Ratis-bone*. But now I underſtand his double meaning.—I deſire to be privately *buried*, for I think a public funeral looks like *Bury fair*; and the *rites* of the dead too often prove *wrong* to the living. Methinks the world itſelf beſt expreſſes the number, neither *few nor all*.—A dying man ſhould not think of *obſequies*, but *ob ſe quies*.—Little did I think you would ſo ſoon ſee poor *Tom ſtrown* under a *tomb ſtone*. But as the *mole* crumbles the *mold* about her, ſo a man of my ſmall *mold*, before I am *old*, may *molder* away.—Sometimes I've *raſt*d that I ſhould *revive*; but phyſicians tell me, that when once the great *artery* has drawn the *heart awry*, we ſhall find the *cor die all*, in ſpite of all the higheſt *cordial*.—Brother, you are fond of *Daffy's* elixir; but, when death comes, the world will ſee that in ſpite

of *Daffy-down-dilly* [o].—Whatever doctors may design by their *medecines*, a man in a *dropsy drops* be not, in spite of Goddard's *drops*, though none are reckoned such *high drops*.—I find death smells the blood of an Englishman: A *fee* faintly *fumbled* out, will be a weak defence against his *fee-fa-fum*.—*P. T.* are no letters in death's *alphabet*; he has not *half a bit* of either: He moves his *fithe*, but will not be moved by all our *fighs*.—Every thing ought to put us in mind of death: Physicians affirm that our very food breeds it in us, so that in our *dieting*, we may be said to *di eating*.—There is something ominous, not only in the names of diseases, as *di-arrhæa*, *di-abetes*, *di-sentery*, but even in the drugs designed to preserve our lives; as *di-acodium*, *di-apente*, *di-ascordium*.—I perceive Dr. *Howard* (and I feel *how hard*) *lay thumb* on my *pulse*, then *pulls* it back, as if he saw *Lethum* in my face. I see as bad in his; for sure there is no *physic* like a *sick phiz*. He thinks I shall *decease* before the *day cease*; but, before I die, before the bell hath *toll'd*, and *Tom Tollman* is *told* that little *Tom*, though not *old*, has paid nature's *toll*, I do desire to give some advice to those that survive me. First, Let gamesters consider that death is *hazard* and *passage*, upon the turn of a *die*. Let lawyers consider it is a hard *case*. And let punners consider how hard it is to *die jesting*, when death is so hard in *digesting*.

[o] A nickname of *Tom Ashe's* brother.

As

As for my lord-lieutenant the earl *Mungomerry*, I am sure he *be-wales* my misfortune; and it would move him to stand by, when the carpenter (while my friends grieve and make an *odd splutter*) *nails* up my coffin. I will make a short *affidavi-t*, that, if he makes my *epitaph* I will take it for a great honour; and it is a plentiful subject. His excellency may say, that the art of punning is dead with *Tom*. *Tom* has taken all puns away with him: *Omne tulit pun-Tom*.—May his excellency long *live tenant* to the queen in *Ireland*. We never *Herberd* so good a governor before. Sure he *mun-go-merry* home, that has made a kingdom so happy.—I hear my friends design to publish a collection of my puns. Now I do confess, I have let many a *pun* go, which did never *pungo*; therefore the world must read the bad as well as the good. *Virgil* has long foretold it: *Punica mala leges*.—I have had several forebodings that I should soon die: I have, of late, been often at committees, where I have fate de *die in diem*.—I conversed much with the *Usher* of the *black rod*: I saw his *medals*; and woe is *me dull* soul, not to consider they are but dead mens faces *stampt over and over* by the living, which will shortly be my condition.

Tell Sir Anthony *Fountain* I *ran* clear to the *bottom*, and wish he may be a late a *river* where I am going. He used to *brook* compliments. May his *sand* be long a *running*; not *quicksand*, like mine. Bid him avoid
poring

poring upon monuments and books, which is in reality but *running* among *rocks* and *shelves*, to *stop* his *course*. May his *waters* never be *troubled* with *mud* or *gravel*, nor *stopt* by any *grinding* *stone*. May his friends be all true *trouts*, and his enemies laid flat as *flounders*. I look upon him as the most *fluent* of his *race*; therefore let him not *despond*. I foresee his black *rod* will *advance* to a *pike*, and destroy all our *ills*.

But, I am going; my *wind* in lungs is turning to a *winding* sheet. The thoughts of a *pall* begin to a *pall* me. Life is but a *vapour*, car elle va pour la moindre cause. Farewell: I have lived ad amicorum *fastidium*, and now behold how *fast* I *di um*!

Here his breath failed him, and he expired. There are some false spellings here and there; but they must be pardoned in a dying man.

A L E T.

A
L E T T E R
T O T H E
K I N G A T A R M S.

(From a reputed E S Q U I R E, one of the
S U B S C R I B E R S to the B A N K.)

S I R,

November 18, 1721.

I N a late printed paper, containing some notes and queries upon that list of the subscribers names, which was published by order of the commissioners for receiving subscriptions, I find some hints and innuendos that would seem to insinuate, as if I and some others were only *reputed* esquires; and our case is referred to you, in your kingly capacity. I desire you will please to let me know the lowest price of a real esquire's coat of arms: and, if we can agree, I will give my bond to pay you out of the first interest I receive for my subscription; because things are a little low with me at present, by throwing my whole fortune into the bank, having subscribed for five hundred pounds sterling.

I hope

I hope, you will not question my pretensions to this title, when I let you know that my godfather was a justice of peace, and I myself have been often a keeper of it. My father was a leader and commander of horse, in which post he rode before the greatest lords of the land; and, in long marches, he alone presided over the baggage, advancing directly before it. My mother kept open house in *Dublin*, where several hundreds were supported with meat and drink, bought at her own charge, or with her personal credit, until some envious brewers and butchers forced her to retire.

As to myself, I have been, for several years, a foot-officer; and it was my charge to guard the carriages, behind which I was commanded to stick close, that they might not be attacked in the rear. I have had the honour to be a favourite of several fine ladies; who, each of them at different times, gave me such coloured knots and public marks of distinction, that every one knew which of them it was to whom I paid my address. They would not go into their coach without me, nor willingly drink unless I gave them the glass with my own hand. They allowed me to call them my Mistresses, and owned that title publickly. I have been told, that the true ancient employment of a Squire was to carry a Knight's shield, painted with his colours and coat of arms. This is what I have witnesses to produce that I have often done; not indeed in a shield, like my predecessors, but that which is
full

full as good, I have carried the colours of a Knight upon my coat. I have likewise borne the Kings's Arms in my hand, as a mark of authority ; and hung them painted before my dwelling-house, as a mark of my calling : So that I may truly say, his Majesty's Arms have been my supporters. I have been a strict and constant follower of men of quality ; I have diligently pursued the steps of several Squires, and am able to behave myself as well as the best of them, whenever there shall be occasion.

I desire it may be no disadvantage to me, that, by the new act of parliament going to pass for preserving the game, I am not yet qualified to keep a greyhound. If this should be test of Squirehood, it will go hard with a great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must all be unsquired, because a greyhound will not be allowed to keep us company ; and it is well known I have been a companion to his betters. What has a greyhound to do with a Squireship ? Might not I be a real Squire, although there was no such thing as a greyhound in the world ? Pray tell me, Sir, are greyhounds to be from henceforth the supporters of every Squire's coat of arms ? Although I cannot keep a greyhound, may not a greyhound help to keep me ? May not I have an order from the Governors of the Bank to keep a greyhound, with a *non obstante* to the act of parliament, as well as they have created a Bank against the votes of the two Houses ? But, however, this difficulty

ficulty will soon be overcome. I am promised 125 *l.* a year for subscribing 500 *l.*; and, of this 500 *l.* I am to pay in only 25 *l.* ready money: The governors will trust me for the rest, and pay themselves out of the interest by 25 *l. per cent.* So that I intend to receive only 40 *l.* a year, to qualify me for keeping my family and a greyhound, and let the remaining 85 *l.* go on 'till it makes 500 *l.* then 1000 *l.* then 10,000 *l.* then 100,000 *l.* then a million, and so forwards. This, I think, is much better (betwixt you and me) than keeping fairs, and buying and selling bullocks; by which I find, from experience, that little is to be gotten, in these hard times. I am,

S I R,

Your friend, and

Servant to command,

A. B. ESQUIRE.

Postscript. I hope you will favourably represent my case to the publisher of the Paper above-mentioned.

Direct your letter for *A. B. Esquire*, at — in —; and, pray, get some parliament-man to frank it, for it will cost a great postage to this place.

A L E T-

A
L E T T E R
T O

Mrs. SUSANNA NEVILLE [a].

June 24, 1732.

MADAM,

I WILL not trouble you with any grave *topicks*, lest I should *discurmode* you; but rather write in a *farmiliar* and *jocosious* way.

You must know then, I was the other night at Mrs. Tattle's, and Mrs. Rattle came in to drink some *jocklit* with us, upon which they fell into a *nargiment* about the best *musicioners* in town: At last, Rattle told Tattle, that she did not know the *disfrence* between a song and a *tympany*. They were going to *defer* the matter to me; but I said that, when people disputed, it was my way always to stand *muter*. You would have thought they were both *intosticated* with liquor, if you had seen them so full of outrageousness. However Mrs. Tattle, as being a very *timbersome* woman, yielded to Rattle, and there was an end of the *disputement*.—I wonder you do not

[a] This letter is fictitious, and was written by Dr. Sheridan.

honour me sometimes with your company. If I myself be no *introducement*, my garden, which has a fine *ruval* look, ought to be one. My Tommy would be glad to see you before he goes for England, and so would I; for I am resolved to take the *tower* of London before I return. We intend to go to Norfolk or Suffolk, to see a clergyman, a near cousin of ours. They say that he is an *admiral* good man, and very *hospital* in his own house. I am *determ'd*, when this *vege* is over, never to set my foot in a stage-coach again, for the jolting of it has put my blood into such a *firmament*, that I have been in an *ego* ever since, and have lost my *nappitite* to such a degree that I have not eaten a *mansion* of bread, put all together, these six weeks past. They allow me to eat nothing at night but *blanchius mansbius*, which has made a perfect *notomy* of me; and my spirits are so *extorted*, that I am in a perfect *liturgy*; for which I am resolved to take some *rubrick*, although the doctors advise me to drink *burgo-my*. And what do you think? when I went to my cellar for a flask, I found that my servants had *imbellished* it all; for which I am resolved to give them some *hippokockeney* to bring it up again.—I fear that I have been too *turbulent* in this long and tedious *crawl*; which I hope you will excuse from

Your very humble servant,

MARY HOWE.

ON

ON BARBAROUS
DENOMINATIONS
IN
IRELAND.

SIR,

I HAVE been lately looking over the advertisements in some of your *Dublin* newspapers, which are sent me to the country, and was much entertained with a large list of denominations of lands, to be sold or let. I am confident they must be genuine; for it is impossible that either chance, or modern invention, could sort the alphabet in such a manner, as to make those abominable sounds, whether first invented to invoke, or fright away the Devil, I must leave among the curious.

If I could wonder at any thing barbarous, ridiculous, or absurd among us, this should be one of the first. I have often lamented that *Agricola*, the Father-in-law of *Tacitus*, was not prevailed on by that petty King from *Ireland*, who followed his camp, to come over and civilize us with a conquest, as his countrymen did *Britain*, where several Ro-

man appellations remain to this day ; and so would the rest have done, if that inundation of *Angles*, *Saxons*, and other northern people, had not changed them so much for the worse, although in no comparison with ours. In one of the advertisements just mentioned, I encountered near a hundred words together, which I defy any creature in human shape, except an *Irishman* of the savage kind, to pronounce; neither would I undertake such a task, to be owner of the lands, unless I had liberty to humanize the syllables twenty miles round. The Legislature may think what they please, and that they are above copying the *Romans* in all their conquests of barbarous nations ; but I am deceived, if any thing hath more contributed to prevent the *Irish* from being tamed, than this encouragement of their language, which might easily be abolished, and become a dead one in half an age, with little expence, and less trouble.

How is it possible that a gentleman, who lives in those parts, where the *Town-lands* (as they call them) of his estate produce such odious sounds from the mouth, the throat, and the nose, can be able to repeat the words, without dislocating every muscle that is used in speaking, and without applying the same tone to all other words, in every language he understands : As it is plainly to be observed, not only in those people, of the better sort, who live in *Galloway* and the *Western* parts, but in most counties of *Ireland*.

It

It is true, that, in the city-part of *London*, the trading people have an affected manner of pronouncing ; and so, in my time, had many ladies and coxcombs at Court. It is likewise true, that there is an odd provincial cant in most counties in *England*, sometimes not very pleasing to the ear : and the *Scotch* cadence, as well as expression, are offensive enough. But none of these defects derive contempt to the speaker ; whereas, what we call the *Irish Brogue* is no sooner discovered, than it makes the deliverer, in the last degree, ridiculous and despised ; and, from such a mouth, an *Englishman* expects nothing but bulls, blunders, and follies. Neither does it avail whether the censure be reasonable or not, since the fact is always so. And, what is yet worse, it is too well known that the bad consequence of this opinion affects those among us who are not the least liable to such reproaches, further than the misfortune of being born in *Ireland*, although of *English* parents, and whose education hath been chiefly in that kingdom.

I have heard many gentlemen, among us, talk much of the great convenience to those who live in the country, that they should speak *Irish*. It may possibly be so : but, I think, they should be such who never intend to visit *England*, upon pain of being ridiculous. For I do not remember to have heard of any one man that spoke *Irish*, who had not the accent upon his tongue, easily discernible to any *English* ear.

But I have wandered a little from my subject, which was only to propose a wish, that these execrable denominations were a little better suited to an *English* mouth, if it were only for the sake of the *English* lawyers; who, in trials upon appeals to the House of Lords, find so much difficulty in repeating the names, that, if the plaintiff or defendant were by, they would never be able to discover which were their own lands. But, besides this, I would desire, not only that the appellations of what they call *Town-lands* were changed, but likewise of larger districts, and several towns, and some counties; and, particularly the seats of country-gentlemen, leaving an *alias* to solve all difficulties in point of law. But I would by no means trust these alterations to the owners themselves; who, as they are generally no great clerks, so they seem to have no large vocabulary about them, nor to be well skilled in prosody. The utmost extent of their genius lies in naming their country habitation by a hill, a mount, a brook, a burrough, a castle, a bawn, a ford, and the like ingenious conceits. Yet these are exceeded by others, whereof some have continued anagrammatical appellations, from half their own and their wives names joined together, others only from the lady. As, for instance, a person, whose wife's name was Elizabeth, calls his seat by the name of *Bess-borow*. There is likewise a famous town, where the worst iron

in

in the kingdom is made, and it is called *Swandlingbar*. The original of which name I shall explain, lest the antiquaries of future ages might be at a loss to derive it. It was a most witty conceit of four gentlemen, who ruined themselves with this iron-project. *Sw.* stands for *Swift*, *And.* for *Sanders*, *Ling.* for *Darling*, and *Bar.* for *Barry*. Methinks I see the four loggerheads sitting in consult, like *Smectymnus*, each gravely contributing a part of his own name to make up one for their place in the iron-work; and could wish they had been hanged, as well as undone, for their wit. But I was most pleased with the denomination of a town-land, which I lately saw in an advertisement of *Pue's* paper: "This is to give notice, that the lands
" of *Douras, alias WHIG-borow, &c.*" Now this zealous proprietor, having a mind to record his principles in religion or loyalty, to future ages within five miles round him, for want of other merit, thought fit to make use of this expedient; wherein he seems to mistake his account: For this distinguishing term, *Whig*, had a most infamous original, denoting a man who favoured the Fanatic sect, and an enemy to kings, and so continued 'till the idea was a little softened, some years after the Revolution, and during a part of her late Majesty's reign. After which it was in disgrace until the Queen's death: since which time it hath, indeed, flourished with a witness: but how long it will continue so, in our variable scene, or what kind of mortal

it may describe, is a question which this courtly landlord is not able to answer. And therefore, he should have set a date on the title of his burrow, to let us know what kind of creature a Whig was in that year of our LORD. — I would readily assist nomenclators of this costly imagination; and therefore I propose, to others of the same size in thinking, that, when they are at a loss about christening a country-seat, instead of straining their invention, they would call it *Booby-burrow*, *Fool-brook*, *Puppy-ford*, *Coxcomb-hall*, *Mount-loggerhead*, *Dunce-hill*; which are innocent appellations, proper to express the talents of the owners. But I cannot reconcile myself to the prudence of this Lord of *WHIG-borow*, because I have not yet heard, among the Presbyterian squires, how much soever their persons and principles are in vogue, that any of them have distinguished their country-abode by the name of *Mount-regicide*, *Covenant-hall*, *Fanatic-hill*, *Roundhead bawn*, *Canting-brook*, or *Mount-rebel*, and the like: because there may, possibly, come a time when those kind of sounds may not be so grateful to the ears of the kingdom. For I do not conceive it would be a mark of discretion, upon supposing a gentleman, in allusion to his name, or the merit of his ancestors, to call his house *Tyburn-hall*.

But the scheme I would propose, for changing the denominations of land into legible and audible syllables, is by employing
some

some gentlemen in the University; who, by the knowledge of the *Latin*-tongue, and their judgment in sounds, might imitate the *Roman* way, by translating those hideous words into their *English* meanings, and altering the termination, where a bare translation will not form a good cadence to the ear, or be easily delivered from the mouth. And, when both these means happen to fail, then to name the parcels of land from the nature of the soil, or some peculiar circumstance belonging to it; as, in *England*, *Farnham*, *Oat-lands*, *Black-beath*, *Corn-bury*, *Rye-gate*, *Asb-burnham*, *Barn-elms*, *Cole-ortum*, *Sand-wich*, and many others.

I am likewise apt to quarrel with some titles of Lords among us, that have a very ungracious sound, which are apt to communicate mean ideas to those who have not the honour to be acquainted with their persons, or their virtues, of whom I have the misfortune to be one. But I cannot pardon those gentlemen, who have gotten titles since the judicature of the peers among us hath been taken away, to which they all submitted with a resignation that became good Christians, as undoubtedly they are. However, since that time, I look upon a graceful harmonious title to be, at least, forty *per cent.* in the value intrinsic of an *Irish* peerage: and, since it is as cheap as the worst, for any *Irish* law hitherto enacted in *England* to the contrary, I would advise the next sett, before

154 *On* BARBAROUS DENOMINATIONS, &c.

they pass their patents, to call a consultation of scholars, and musical gentlemen, to adjust this most important and essential circumstance. The *Scotch* noblemen, though born almost under the North Pole, have much more tuneable appellations, except some very few, which, I suppose, were given them by the *Irish*, along with their language, at the time when that kingdom was conquered, and planted from hence; and, to this day, retain the denominations of places, and surnames of families, as all historians agree.

I should likewise not be sorry, if the names of some bishops sees were so much obliged to the alphabet; that, upon pronouncing them, we might contract some veneration for the order and persons of those reverend peers, which the gross ideas sometimes joined to their titles are very unjustly apt to diminish.

TO
FRANCIS GRANT, Esq;
MERCHANT IN LONDON.

[Francis Grant Esq; of London, Merchant, younger son of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, Baronet, having an high opinion of the herring and other fisheries in the British seas, writ and published a pamphlet, in the year 1733, on that subject; principally with a view to excite the encouragement of the public, to such of the mercantile people as might engage in a project so extremely beneficial. The pamphlet was much esteemed; but the ministry of England, in those days, fearing to offend the Dutch, were not inclined to favour it. Whereupon, Mr. Grant writ a letter to the Reverend Doctor Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's Dublin, who was then very eminent in Ireland, to try if the patriot party there would espouse the design, and reap benefit to their country from what was thus rejected in England: To which letter the Dean writ the following Answer, which greatly shews the man, as well as the general opinion he had of those times.]

S I R, Dublin, March 23, 1733-4.

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your letter, and Discourse upon the Fishery: You discover, in both, a true love of your
K 6
country

country, and (excepting your civilities to me) a very good judgment, good wishes to this ruined kingdom, and a perfect knowledge in the subject you treat. But you are more temperate than I, and consequently much wiser : For corruptions are apt to make me impatient, and give offence, which you prudently avoid.

Ever since I began to think, I was enraged at the folly of *England*, in suffering the *Dutch* to have almost the whole advantage of our fishery, just under our noses.

The last Lord *Wemys* told me, he was governor of a castle in *Scotland* near which the *Dutch* used to fish : he sent to them, in a civil manner, to desire they would send him some fish, which they brutishly refused ; whereupon he ordered three or four cannon to be discharged from the castle (for their boats were in reach of the shot) ; and, immediately, they sent him more than he wanted.

The *Dutch* are like a knot of sharpers among a parcel of honest gentlemen, who think they understand play, and are bubbled of their money. I love them for the love they have to their country ; which, however, is no virtue in them, because it is their private interest, which is directly contrary in *England*. In the Queen's time, I did often press the Lord-Treasurer *Oxford*, and others of the ministry, upon this very subject ; but the answer was, " We must not offend the *Dutch* ; " who, at that very time, were opposing us in
all

all our steps towards a peace. I laughed to see the zeal that ministry had about the fishing at *Newfoundland* (I think), while no care was taken against the *Dutch* fishing just at our doors.

As to my native country, I happened indeed, by a perfect accident, to be born here, my mother being left here from returning to her house at *Leicester*, and I was a year old before I was sent to *England*: and thus I am a *Teague*, or an *Irishman*, or what people please, although the best part of my life was in *England*.

What I did for this country was from perfect hatred of tyranny and oppression, for which I had a proclamation against me of 300 *l.* which my old friend my Lord *Carteret* was forced to consent to, the very first or second night of his arrival hither. The crime was that of writing against a project of one *Wood*, an Ironmonger, to coin 100,000 *l.* in halfpence, not worth a sixth part of the money, which was laid before the people in so plain a manner, that they all refused it; and so the nation was preserved from immediate ruin.

I have done some smaller services to this kingdom; but I can do no more. I have too many years upon me, and have too much sickness. I am out of favour at Court, where I was well received, during two summers, six and seven years ago. The governing people here do not love me. For, as corrupt as
England

England is, it is an habitation of saints in comparison of *Ireland*. We are fl—s, and kn—s, and fools; and all, but bishops and people in employments, beggars. The cash of *Ireland* does not amount to 200,000 l. : the few honest men among us are dead-hearted, poor, and out of favour and power.

I talked to two or three gentlemen of this House of Commons, now sitting here; and, mentioning your Scheme, shewed how very advantageous it would be to *Ireland*. They agreed with me; but said, that, if such a thing were proposed, the members would all go out, as at a thing they had no concern in.

I believe the people of *Lapland*, or the *Hot-tentots*, are not so miserable a people as we; for oppression, supported by power, will infallibly introduce flavish principles. I am afraid that, even in *England*, your proposal will come to nothing. There is not virtue enough left among mankind. If your scheme should pass into an act, it will become a job: Your sanguine temper will cool: R—s will be the only gainers. Party and faction will intermingle, and defeat the most essential parts of the whole design. Standing armies, in times of peace, projects of excise, and bribing at elections, are all you are like to be employed in; not forgetting septennial parliaments, directly against the old Whig-principles, which always have been mine.

A gentleman of this kingdom, about three years ago, joined with some others in a fishery here, in the northern parts: They advanced

LETTER to FRANCIS GRANT, Esq; 159

200 *l.* by way of trial : they got men from *Orkney* to cure their fish, who understood it well. But the vulgar folks of *Ireland* are so lazy and so knavish, that it turned to no account, nor would any body join with them : and so the matter fell, and they lost two thirds of their money. Oppressed beggars are always knaves ; and, I believe, there hardly are any other among us. They had rather gain a shilling by knavery, than five pounds by honest dealing. They lost 30,000 *l.* a-year for ever, in the time of the plague at *Marseilles*, when the *Spaniards* would have bought all their linen from *Ireland* : but the merchants and the weavers sent over such abominable linen, that it was all returned back, or sold for a fourth part of the value. This is our condition, which you may please to pity, but never can mend. I wish you good success with all my heart. I have always loved good projects, but have always found them to miscarry. I am, Sir, with true esteem for your good intentions,

Your most obedient servant.

P. S. I would subscribe my name, if I had not a very bad one ; so I leave you to guess it. If I can be of any service to you in this kingdom, I shall be glad you will employ me.

A LATIN

A
LATIN LETTER,
IN THE
GRATTANIAN STYLE:

Written by Dr. SHERIDAN,
LATINITAS GRATTANIANA.

D O M I N E,

TU cogitabas quod egi duram rem in intrando iudicium supra vinculum tuum, et quatuor claudendo mortgagias : non potui adjuvare id, quoniam eram valde durum positus ei pro nummum. Ego desidero te tenere linguam, et ne tergum morde me aliquid longior ; nam si facis, supra meam animam te tundam deorsum primum tempus quod occurro te. Est pulchra res quod homo non potest rogare pro suo quin vocas illum nomina, et das illi pessimum verbum in ore tuo. Semel magis jubeo te tenere linguam, vel potes esse certus quod non frangam juramentum. Sum nunciatus quod uxor tuus simile sapienti capit magnas libertates cum me ; profecto illa habuit melior esse quietus, vel nunciabo illi suum ac cito ac video illam. Nosco valde bene
tu

tu potes gignere pecuniam a centum manibus,
si places ; igitur fac festinationem, nam dia-
bolus cape me si famulabor unus dies plus.
Sic do te pulchram cautionem aspicere ad
teipsum, nam habebo te in carcere ante mensis
it circa, si non sum solvitus. Prope est indu-
suum, sed propior est cutis ; et charitas incipit
apud domum. Habeo novem infantes et ux-
or ; non possum tenere illos supra nihil, et
ora habebunt cibum. Sic necessitas habet
nullum lex. Omnes hi res sunt satis ostendere
te magnus opus in quo sum ; ideo dico te in
brevis habebo pecuniam quodlibet quadrantem.
Sum

Tuus humilis famulus,

BLUNDERORIUS PETTIFOGGARIUS.

Sine me habere lineam vel duo, ut sciam
quid dependeam supra.

ALET.

[162]

A
L E T T E R
T O
DOCTOR SHERIDAN.
A N G L O - L A T I N.

[As the following is the only piece of the kind that perhaps ever was written; we doubt not but the Curious and Polite will find some agreeable entertainment in the perusal of it.]

Ill us try figh may Do my nay,

IN vain I vye am new pear am descry
bend a late in night a tea. Dice ease force
an spay row hock essay a liquid no vye ake
a claw dabble is. Tame pufs e'er it pose
stack come me a fye low so fye a law dabb
bitter a tea. East nay ill lay a my cuz
vest err it a e'er you dye t'us you teague o
some; add some mum all tear sock rates, ought
a wrist I days? Can toe carr-men I am be-
come, here o I come, home e'er I come. Egg
o a mow tea; said ease nay Sr does come add
tea meet toe litter as tun on lay jays, neck aw
dire

dire veal is ? Aw dye vye tea few is sea a
man tame you nigh us pew ell lay leap I dice
I may, for mow say, faid paw pear I may,
faid dive ease may lye us place sea bitt patt
rye vest row.

Codd add raise belly eat pace is at tin net,
my high my nigh may like wet, neck raise
awe like as no vye. Sat is east aw dye ray a
ball I is. Wrecks bay nay valet, come rage
in a eat inn fan tye bus, eat aw lice is, pray
sip you ay ake witty ill us try : faid hock egg
o nigh hill cur o, come paw lull'um may a
matt ; at egg o ill loss mine us. Feel licks
fort tea may ah : Sick dice it whore as I us :
In tea jear vye tea seal err risque pure us ; I
dame vye day, eat set her a. Dumb spy row,
spay row.

Some hew my lime us do mine ass I own is
vest ray.

Vye like us.

P. S. Ray sea pye vest ram ape pist o lamb,
quay east a duck inn many bus.

AN
EPISTLE,
IN
HARD LATIN,
FROM

Dr. SWIFT to Dr. SHERIDAN.

DOMINE,

AUDIVI [*b*] quòd abra fœminæ nobilis et mihi amicæ offendendo pedem ad paxillum vel ridicam, vel, ut alii dicunt, rutabulum; valdè læsit uropygium, et est miserè catax.

[*b*] As the words in this and the following Letter, which cause any difficulty, are extremely uncommon; we presume, it will not be amiss to print a Glossary, in order to save our Readers the plague and trouble of turning over a Dictionary.

Abra, a waiting-woman: *Quod sit delicata, non vulgaris Ancilla.*

Paxillus, a stake, pale, or post.

Ridica, the prop of a vine, &c.

Rutabulum, a maukin, a cole-rake to make clean an oven, an oven-swoop, a skealing-stick.

Uropygium, the narrowest and lowest part of the chine, the rump.

Catax, lame, hip-halt.

Novi ejus patrem, capitularem, et sublestum, et carnarium, qui furatus erat hornotinum per ostium clathratum, et, ut meruit, a vulgo occillatus. Pauper enim erat, gaunaco et decotibus vestitus; pernionibus claudicans laboravit. Frequentavit sui similes, propolas nempe, arilatores, cociones, imò salisubfulos et labdas, omnes, ut meruerant tribonibus vestitos.

Pridiè tabellio ad me attulit epistolam de stlata et catta in portu obrutis, unde miser perdidit cadiscum strobilorum plerum, duo

Capitularis, a tax-gatherer, an exciseman.

Sublestus, weak, feeble; of no esteem or account.

Carnarius, a butcher.

Hornotinus, a fawn or hind-calf.

Clathratus, latticed, barred, grated.

Occillo, to buffet, or beat and maul.

Gaunacancum, a thick shag rug to cover one with, an Irish mantle.

Decotes, *Togæ detritæ*, garments worn bare.

Pernio, a kibe on the heel.

Propola, a huckster, or retailer, a forestaller, a regrater, &c.

Arilator, a pedlar.

Cocio, a higler.

Salisubfulus, a morris-dancer, any one who dances and capers to musick.

Labda, any sort of vile filthy rascal.

Tribon, a threadbare cloak.

Tabellio, a carrier of letters.

Stlata, a float, a hoy, a flat boat.

Catta, *nomen navis*.

Cadiscus, a rundlet, a kilderkin, or little barrel.

Strobilus, a pine-apple.

Plerus, idem quod *plenus*.

haustra,

haustra, calpar, decem scutellas, calignam, et, quod maximè dolet, crocotulam nuper uxori emptam, sed spero me redhostiturum fore.

Amicus noster catulaster lepidissimus hominum miserè vivit in domuncula vescarum plena, proficiebus pascitur, operando strigans et conquinisces, et turundis pullos pascit in tuguriolo serphorum pleno.

Haustrum, a bucket ; also a kind of pot, or jug, to draw drink with.

Calpar, an earthen vessel, or tun.

Scutella, any kind of dish or platter.

Caligna, as this word seems to be derived from Καλόν, *lignum*, perhaps it signifies a large wooden bowl.

Crocotula, a little saffron-coloured, or yellow garment.

Redhostio, to requite a courtesy, to return like for like : But here it may signify, To make a present of just such another garment.

Catulaster, a little whelp.

Vesca, a cobweb.

Proficies, perhaps it may signify a supply, or subsidy, given as a present.

Strigo, to breathe, or rest in work, to stop or stand still, as oxen sometimes do at plow in the middle of a furrow.

Conquinisco, to duck the head, to bow or bend the body, to stoop.

Turunda, a pellet of bread, dough, or paste, wherewith capons are crammed.

Serphus, a kind of vermine like an ant.

Hæsterna

Hesternâ nocte cecidit terribilissima labes
mantissa, quæ inlices omnes implevit.

Sum humilissimus, &c.

Labes, a great fall, or pash of rain or hail, &c.

Mantissa, qu. manutenſa, eo quod manu porrigitur.

Over-measure, advantage, the vantage or over-
weight. The Welch call it *Iſpine*.

Inlex, inlices canales, gutters in ſtreets.

A N

A N S W E R

T O T H E

EPISTLE IN HARD LATIN,

By DOCTOR SHERIDAN.

Doctiſſime Decane,

FORBUM tabellarum methodium veſ-
trarum lagonopono me fermè affecit, quo-

Forbus, Calidus, *Serv.* Formus a θερμῶς: *Æol.*

θερμῶς. aliter a *forbo*, vel *forvo*; i. e.

Ferveo, hot, warm.

Tabella, a letter, or epiſtle.

Methodium, a trick, a cheat, a cunning fetch.

Lagonoponos, fretting to the gutts.

circa

circa hostire vestrae reverentiae gerras aggredior. Quid mea refert si uropygium abrae ignobilis sit laesum, ejusmodi etenim mulieres plerumque sunt exbuæ, atque rimarum non minùs plenæ quàm excernicula ; profectò non mihi injucundum foret si tu esses illi iatraliptes. Si vero curam suscipias, non abs re fuerit illius crotaphitas ambabus calidè manibus fricare ne spiritus deficient, atque inde porrò ad podicem descendens, postquam complutum aqua vitæ feceris, applicueris emplastrum calligoni, mattiacarum tritarum, daucorum, suffitieteridis, gethyonum. Caveto interim ne
tibi

Hostio, to recompense, to return like for like.

Gerræ, hurdles, or twigs filled up with earth, for fortifying a place ; gabions, &c.

Exbuæ, tippling-gossips.

Excerniculum, a sieve.

Iatraliptes, a physician or surgeon that cures by ointments and frictions.

Crotaphitæ, the two muscles that are in the temples.

Complutus, wetted all over.

Calligonum, way-grass, knot-grass.

Mattiacæ, [pilæ dict. quòd præstantissimæ apud Mattiacum Germaniæ oppidum conficerentur.]

Soap-balls, wash-balls.

Tritus, common, much used.

Daucus, a kind of wild carrot.

Suffitieteridis. As there is no such word as this to be found in the common Dictionaries, it is imagined to have been coined by Doctor *Sheridan*, when he was writing this Letter, in order to amuse and puzzle his Correspondent : Or, if it be not too
wild

tibi manus imbulbitaverit, aut imbubinaverit, partiliter quandò prædicti spiritus urticam senferit ; sed ne forsan obliviscaris, te moneo, ut pars crepidinis dorsi interior sit fissiculanda. Memini illius patrem ex infimâ plebis ru-

wild a conjecture, let us suppose the word to be thus divided, *Suffiti* et *Eridis* ; and then it may refer to the rest of the ingredients of the plaister, and especially to the severe poignancy of the onions, in the next and last article : And then, perhaps, the latter part of the sentence may be thus paraphrastically interpreted : “ You might “ apply to the part affected a plaister of knot- “ grass, common wash-ball, wild carrot, and “ among the rest of the ingredients,” [for Συσσίτης signifies a Companion] “ by way of giving the “ whole a poignancy,” [for Ἐρίς signifies a con- “ tention for victory] “ you should take care that “ a mixture of onion predominate in the compo- “ sition.” The word *Urtica*, in the following period, seems to favour this conjecture.

Gethyon, a kind of onions, hollow leeks.

Imbulbito, to defile one's self with any thing detestable. Vide Dictionary.

Imbubino, to defile with any thing abominable. Vide Dict.

Partiliter, particularly, with exactness or subtilty.

Urtica, a nettle, or any tickling pain like the sting of a nettle.

Crepido, *dorsi crepido*, the rump.

Fissiculandis, to be cleft, or cut open.

Ruderatio, rubbish.

L

deratione

deratione gingrinatorem ; lucuntes olim vendidit, admodum fuit procellulus, eximius autem pilicrepus ; sed salaconem atque dosonem nimum se ostendendo, minuit hanc gloriam quam exercitiis meruit. Si vis ut nostra denuò amicitia inole scat, te mecum cràs prandere prorito ; habebis sympinium vel applam vini non vulgaris absque flocibus, cum cervisia æquè pellucidum ac glæsum. Sæpissimè futabas in ædibus meis nequèe unquam inanias, de quibus mentionem in epistolâ vestrâ fecisti, in ulla nostrarum conspexisti

Gingrinator, a piper or minstrel.

Lucuns, a kind of meat ; or rather some baked thing ; a spice-cake.

Pilicrepus, a ball-player.

Salacon, a great boaster, who, being extremely poor, would be thought very rich.

Doso, a great promiser, but who does nothing.

Inalesco, ut *Coalesco*, to grow together, to stick one to another.

Prorito, to provoke, stir up, egg on.

Sympinium, a kind of wooden vessel for wine, used of old in their holy rites and divine services ; a stone-jug, or pitcher ; a drinking-cup.

Appla, ab *ad* et *pleo*, ut sit vas quod subinde impletur et depletur, — a kind of vessel used at table.

Floes, pl. the dregs or lees of wine.

Cervisia, vel *Cerevisia*, *Cerealis*, liquor, ale, beer, &c.

Futo, to blame or reprove.

Glæsum, a kind of amber.

Inaniæ, emptinesses, cobwebs.

camerarum.

camerarum. Hesterno die nimum ambulando flegmine laboro, quod ex stomachi ventositate evenisse comperio, ideoque magnam git quantitatem, ut postico emurmuret, deglutire statuo.

Sum tibi humillimus, &c.

Manaco Maii 15^o, 1732.

Flegmen, an inflammation or swelling in the legs, tired by over-much walking.

Git, vel *Gitb*, indecl. a kind of cockle, a small feed.

Posticum, a back-door.

Manacus, a month.

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A N
E S S A Y
U P O N T H E
L I F E , W R I T I N G S , A N D C H A R A C T E R ,
O F

Dr. JONATHAN SWIFT,

INTERSPERSED WITH
Some OCCASIONAL ANIMADVERSIONS up-
on the *Remarks* of a late critical Author,
and upon the *Observations* of an Anony-
mous Writer on those Remarks.

*Est etiam in magnis Heliconis montibus arbos,
Floris odore hominem tetro consueta necare.*

LUCRET. Lib. vi.

By DEANE SWIFT, Esq;
of GOODRICH, in HEREFORDSHIRE.

To which is added
A SCETCH of DR. SWIFT's LIFE,
Written by the DOCTOR himself.

I N D E X

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- nover*, alledged by *Steel* to be unalterable, at the same time that he pleads for every state having a power of setting aside some branches of the royal line, ix. 37. Thought wrong policy to call in a foreign power to guarantee our succession, 38. 167—169. That of *Hanover* well secured by several laws, 59. That the legislature should have power to change it, is very useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, 168. Queen *Anne's* right of succession to the crown of *England* denied by *France*, 171.
- Sun beams*. A project for extracting them out of cucumbers, ii. 238 *. Proposals for a tax to be laid on them, v. 191.
- Superstition*. What it is, iv. 242.
- Swan* (Mr.) Author of two doggrel verses, and a wicked pun, x. 323. xiii. 101.
- Sweden*. The liberty of that kingdom destroyed by passive obedience, xvi. 116.
- SWIFT, JONATHAN, descended from a younger branch of an ancient family in *Yorkshire* †, *Life*, i. 1.

* Like that of extracting pardon of sins from papal indulgences; for which purpose as many (some one saies) are necessary, as snow balls to heat an oven.

† “The ONLY SON of that family, his parents
“having had *no other children but a daughter and*
“*him,*” *Life*, 3. And so say the *Memoirs* of his *Life*
by his kinsman *Deane Swift*, p. 22. And yet in Mr.
Popes's works, he saies himself, he was a YOUNGER
SON of a younger branch of that family, vol. ix. lett.
xli. He means, I suppose, the *younger CHILD of a*
younger branch, having a sister born before him.

1667. Nov. 30 born in *Ireland* after the death of his father, who was an attorney there, and had married, in *England*, *Abigail Erick* of *Leicestershire*, 3.
1668. Carried to *Whitehaven* by his nurse, a native of that place, 4. xvii. 157.
1670. His mother returned to *Leicester*; but the son sent soon after to *Ireland*, and brought up under the protection of his uncle *Godwin*, a counsellor there, *Life*, 4.
1673. At six years of age, sent to school at *Kilkenny*, 5.
1681. At about XIV years of age admitted in the University of *Dublin*, *ibid.*
1685. Denied his Batchelor's degree there for insufficiency, but obtained it at length, *speciali gratia*, *ibid.*
1688. On the death of his uncle, comes over to his mother at *Leicester*, 6.
1689. Addresses an ode to Sir *W. Temple*, vii. 266.
1690. Received into the Patronage of Sir *W. Temple*, with whom he staid two years at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, i. 6.
1692. June. 14. being returned to *England*, goes out *ad eundem* at *Oxford*, having been admitted at *Hart-Hall*, 8.
- July 5. took his Master's degree there, *ibid.*
- Returns to Sir *W. Temple*, who now resided at *Moore-Park*, near *Farnham*, *ibid.*
1694. Thinking himself neglected by his Patron, goes to *Ireland* and takes orders, 9.
- Presented by Lord *Capel* to the prebend of *Kilroot*; but was soon persuaded by Sir *W. Temple*:

- Temple* to resign it, and return to him in *England*, 10.
1699. Sir *W. Temple* dying, *Swift* presents a memorial to *K. William*, reminding him of his promise to promote him to a prebend of *Canterbury* or *Westminster*, but without effect, 11.
- Invited by Lord *Berkley* to go with him as Chaplain and Secretary to *Ireland*; but turned out of the latter office, to make room for one *Bush*, *ibid.*
- Rejected from being made Dean of *Derry*, and presented to the livings of *Laracor* and *Rathbeggin*, 12.
1701. Invites to *Laracor* Miss *Johnson*, the daughter of Sir *W. Temple's* steward, 14.
- Takes his Doctor's degree in *Ireland*, and in the following year goes into *England*, 15.
- Returning with Lord *Berkley*, to *England*, about a year before *K. William's* death, writes *The Contests and Dissensions of the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome*, xv. 19.
- From that time to 1708, makes frequent excursions from one kingdom to the other, *ibid.*
- Intended by *Q. Anne* for a bishoprick, but obstructed by archbishop *Sharp*, 16.
- 1708-9. *March*. About this time a proposal was made to appoint him bishop of *Virginia*, xii. 112. (See *Virginia*.)
- Becomes acquainted with Miss *Vanhomrigh*, a merchant's daughter in *London*, and grows by degrees into a kind of preceptor to her, who in time makes proposals of marriage to him, which he could not comply

comply with by reason of his private engagement with Miss *Johnson*; which is the subject of his poem, intituled *Cadenus and Vanessa*, p. 23.

1710. Impowered by the primate of *Ireland* to solicit the queen to exonerate the clergy of *Ireland* from paying the twentieth part of their First fruits, *ibid.* xv. 23, 25. an office executed by him with punctuality and success, though in vain attempted before by two bishops from *Ireland*. (See *First-fruits*.)

On this occasion, caressed by secretary *Harley* and his ministry, *ibid.* And equally so by all parties, xiv. 81.

The *Tale of a Tub* published in *London*, xvi. 112. 114.

Never absent from court, from *November* of this year, till 1714, within two months of the Queen's death, except about six weeks in *Ireland*, xv. 3. 37. For those two months, retired to a friend in *Berkshire*, xv. 41. xvi. 292. After that, went to *Ireland*, where he resided 12 years, xvi. 293.

1711. Projects a plan of an academy for improving and fixing the *English* language, xiv. 104.

1712. Receives complimentary presents of a snuff-box, a writing-table, and two pictures, from general *Hill*, lady *Orkney*, and the dutchess of *Ormond*, xvi. 126—133.

Writes at *Windsor*, upon finishing the peace, the *Four last Years of Q. Anne*, xvi. 291, 293, 294, 296. The edition since published of this work spurious, 297, note. 1713.

1713. Rewarded with the deanry of St. *Patrick's*, *Life*, 21. xiv. 146. xv. 36.

Preserves an independency even among the great, *Life*, 23.

His munificence, 26.

His political principles, 27. xv. 21.

1714. Offered to write a History of the Reign of *Q. Anne*; and for that purpose requested the office of Historiographer, xv. 6. 122.

1716. Marries Miss *Johnson*, the *Stella* of his poems; but never owns her as his wife, or cohabits with her, *Life*, 28.

1717. Writes the *Plea against taking off the Sacramental Test in Ireland*, xv. 23.

1720. Begins to be considered by the *Irish* as their patriot, *Life*, 31.

1723. *Vanessa*, after her mother's death, followed *Swift* to *Ireland*, and pressing him afresh to marriage, extorts from him the secret of his being married to *Stella*, which occasions her death, 30.

Purchases a glebe for the vicarage of *Laracor*, xv. 159. 163.

1726 and 1727. Was in *London*, when an offer was made him of settling among his friends within twelve miles of it, *Life*, 35.

Upon the news of *Stella's* sickness returns to *Ireland*, and on her recovery, to *England* again, 36.

1727. Kissed the hands of *K. George II.* and his Queen, on their accession to the throne, by whom he was designed to have been sent abroad in some employ, 37.

Returns

Returns again to *Ireland*, on the news of *Stella's* last sickness, 38.

After her death grows a recluse and morose, and describes himself in a *Latin* verse, which has a false quantity in it, and is for that reason the more expressive of the malady he laboured under, 39.

1731. Wrote the *Verses on his own Death*, occasioned by a maxim in *Rochefoucault*, vi. 248.

1732. Receives a polite epistle in verse, with a present of a paper book finely bound, from *John* Earl of *Orrery*, vii. 198.

1741. Grows incapable of conversation, 44.

1745. *Octob.* Dies in the 78th year of his age, 47.

Raillery his talent, which was a bar to his further preferment, xiv. 209.

His will, xii. 284. to the end.

Inscription on his monument, 284.

Inscription on a compartment of his monument in *College Green, Dublin*, with an epigram, occasioned by it, xiv. 297.

Inscription under his picture at *Oxford*, 298.

Annual festivals instituted to his memory, 3.

His sermons. See *Sermons*.

His prayers. See *Prayers*.

His epistolary correspondence, xii. 105—237.

xiv. 5—211. xvi. 112—314. See *Letters*.

Was a constant advocate for the Whigs, under the Tory administration, xvi. 13.

224. A great support to poor families, by lending them money without interest, *ibid.*

His account of his own behaviour to the earl of *Oxford*, xvi. 156. Receives memorial

morial presents from several great personages ; from lord *Oxford* his picture, 185. A screen from Mrs. *Pratt*, 197. Upbraids lord *Carteret* for not answering his letter ; but afterwards genteely apologizes for his own testiness, 186—190. Testifies his being author of some particular poems, 214. Refuses to go to court, after Q. *Anne's* death, till sent for several times, 206, 225. Hopes given him, on Q. *Anne's* death, of a settlement in *England*, 226.

The ideas which appear in his writings are often coarse, but never obscene ; rately attended with those *double entendre's*, which men of wit generally indulge themselves in. See *his works throughout*.

SWIFTIANA. See *Bons Mots*, iii. 303—316. iv. 240—257. Satyrists use the publick as pedants do a naughty boy ready horsed for discipline ; first expostulate, then plead the necessity of the rod, and conclude every period with a lash, i. 18. Wits are like razors, which are most apt to cut those who use them when they have lost their *edge*, 19. The world soonest provoked to praise by lashes, as men to *love*, 20. A pulpit of rotten wood a double emblem of a fanatic preacher, whose principal qualifications are, his inward light and his head full of maggots ; and the two different fates of whose writings are, to be burnt or worm-eaten, 32. Wisdom is a Fox, which, after long hunting, must be *dug* out at last, 35. A Cheese, which, by how much
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the richer, has the thicker and coarser coat, and its maggots the best; or like a Sack-posset, in which the deeper you go, it is the sweeter; or a Hen, whose cackling must be valued and considered, because attended with an egg; or a Nut, which, unless chosen with judgment, may cost a tooth, and pay with nothing but a worm, 36. A critic, who reads only to censure, is as barbarous as a judge who should resolve to hang all that came before him, 62. Critics improve writers, as the *Nauplians* learnt the of pruning from an ass's browsing their vines, 68. Like a species of asses, formed with horns and replete with gall, *ibid.* Like a serpent in *India*, found among the mountains where jewels grow; which has no teeth to bite, but its vomit, to which it is much addicted, corrupts every thing it touches, 70. A critic in youth will be a critic in old age, and, like a whore and an alderman, never changes his title or his nature, *ibid.* Sets up with as little expence as a taylor, and with like tools and abilities. The taylor's *bell* is the type of a critic's common-place-book, and his wit and learning are held forth by the *goose*; and as many of the one species go to make a man, as of the other to make a scholar, 71. Their writings called the *mirrors* of learning, and, like the mirrors of the ancients, made of brass, without mercury, 72. The first result of a critic's mind,

mind, like the fowler's first aim, the surest,
73. He is carried to the noblest writers by
instinct, as a rat to the best cheese, or a
wasp to the fairest fruit, *ibid.* In the pe-
rusal of a book, is like a dog at a feast,
whose thoughts and stomach are set upon
what the guests fling away, and consequently
snarls most, when there are fewest bones,
ibid. Men in misfortune are like men in
the dark, to whom all colours are alike,
102. Disputants are for the most part like
unequal scales, the gravity of one side ad-
vancing the lightness of the other, 108.
Digressions in a book are like foreign troops
in a state, which argue the nation to want
a heart and hands of its own, and often
subdue the natives, or drive them into the
most unfruitful corners, 112. Some know
books, as they do lords; learn their titles
exactly, and then brag of their acquaint-
ance; or by inspecting the index, by which
the whole book is governed and turned, like
fishes by the tail; *that slippery eel of sci-
ence being held by it*, 113. Arts are in a
flying march, and more easily subdued by
attacking them in the rear; and men catch
knowledge by throwing their wit on the
posteriors of a book, as boys do sparrows,
with flinging salt upon their tails, *ibid.*
The sciences are found like *Hercules's* oxen,
by tracing them backwards, and *old sciences*
are unraveled like old stockings, by begin-
ning at the foot, *ibid.* Cant and vision are
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to the ear and eye what tickling is to the touch, 138. It is with human faculties as with liquors, the lightest will be ever at the top, 149. A fashionable reader is like a fly, which, when driven from a honey-pot, will immediately, with very good appetite, alight and finish his meal on an excrement, 175. Satire is a glass, wherein beholders discover every body's face but their own, 183. Wit without knowledge a sort of cream, which gathers in the night to the top, and by a skilful hand may be soon whipped into a froth; but once scummed away, what appears underneath will be fit for nothing but to be thrown to the hogs, *ibid.* Certain fortune-tellers in *North America* read a man's destiny by peeping into his breech, 251. Writers of travels, like dictionary-makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost, ii. 401. Opinions, like fashions, descend from those of quality down to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanished, iii. 113. A prime genius attempting to write a history in a language, which in a few years will scarce be understood, is like employing an excellent statuary to work upon mouldring stone, 265. In disputes, as in armies, the weaker side endeavour to make the enemy believe them stronger than they really are, 306. The Stoical scheme of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires,
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fires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes, 308. Ill company is like a dog, who dirties those most whom he loves best, 309. It is in men as in soils, where sometimes is a vein of gold which the owner knows nothing of, *ibid.* To endeavour to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor, iv. 240. Flowers of rhetoric in sermons, like flowers in corn, pleasant, but prejudicial, 245. Dastardly men, like sorry horses, have but just mettle enough to be mischievous, 246. The vanity of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, yet constantly coming in, 247. Old men, like old chronicles, give dull, but true, accounts of times past, 248. Human brutes, like other beasts, are allured by their appetites to their destruction, 249. Honour in a woman's mouth, like an oath in a gamester's, ever most used as their truth is most questioned, 250. He who marries because he can't live chastly is like a man who, to get rid of a few humours, wears a perpetual blister, *ibid.* Praise is like ambergrise; a little whiff is agreeable, but a whole lump held to your nose strikes you down, 253. Some men's wit, like a dark lanthorn, serves their own turn; but is never known either to shine forth before men, or to glorify their father in heaven, 254. Great changes affect commonwealths as thunder does liquors, by making the dregs fly up to the top, viii. 105. The whigs owe all their wealth to wars

wars and revolutions, as the girl at *Bartholomew fair* gets a penny by turning round with swords in her hand, 246. The whigs raise the spirits of their friends, recall their stragglers, and unite their numbers, by sound and impudence; as bees assemble and cling together at the noise of brass, ix. 9. An author that puts words together with regard to their cadence, not their meaning, is like a fellow that nailed up maps, some sideling, others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels, 12. A writer with a weak head and corrupt heart is like a hireling jade, dull and yet vicious, 24. After ten glorious campaigns, *England* (like the sick man) was just expiring with all sorts of good symptoms, 88. The *Dutch* securing to themselves part of the king of *Spain's* dominions, for whom they fought, and calling him to guarantee the treaty, is like the soldiers who robbed the farmer of his poultry, and made him wait at table, 170. *England*, impoverished by an expensive war, will have the comfort of seeing a few rags hung up in *Westminster-hall*; and of boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich and great, 140. With all its successes, will be like the duke, who lost most of his winning at the groom porter's by a sharper who swept it away into his hat, 173. Bishop *Burnet's* alarms about popery are, like the watchman's thumps at your door, a proof that your

door is fast, not that thieves are breaking in, 247. Taking off the test in *Ireland* to make it go down the better in *England*, is like giving a new medicine to a dog before it is prescribed to a human creature, 280. And was as ill policy as cutting down in a garden the only hedge which shelters from the North, xv. 191. The dissenters attending the bill against the clergy in a kind of triumph, are like the man who being kicked down stairs comforted himself with seeing his friend kicked down after him, x. 291. The *English* cram one syllable, and cut off the rest, as the owl fattened her mice after she had bit off their legs to prevent their running away, xi. 51. A copy of verses kept in a cabinet, and shewn to few, is like a virgin much sought after and admired; but when published, like a common whore, whom any may purchase for half a crown, xii. 245. Eloquence smooth and cutting, is like a razor whetted with oil, 248. Men of great parts are apt to deviate by the quickness of their imagination; as a pen-knife, by its sharpness, seldom divides paper in a direct line; whereas an ivory knife with a blunt edge never fails to cut it even, *ibid.* (See vol. xvi. 178.) Jealousy, like fire, may shrivel up *horns*, but makes them stink, xii. 249. *Mercury's* cap, having wings fasten'd to it, is an emblem of a footman's hat, which should fly off to every body, *ibid.* A man who pretends love, but courts for money, is like a juggler who
conjures

conjures away your shilling, and conveys something undecent under the hat, 249. A lady, who had gallantries and several children, told her husband he was like the *austere man*, who reaped where he did not sow, 150. A poor man, being asked how he did, said he was like a wash-ball, always in decay, 250. The spleen is, like an oyster, to be removed by taking steel inwardly, 253. The rich are, in troublesome times, often of no use but to be plundered, like some sort of birds who are good for nothing but their feathers, xiii. 22. Religion, like all other things, is soonest put out of countenance by being ridiculed, 56. Plying an insipid worthless tract with grave and learned answers, is like flinging a mountain upon a worm, which, instead of being bruised, by its littleness lodgeth under it unhurt, 66. As wounds of the body which bleed inwardly are the most fatal to it, so, in repentance, those of the mind are most destructive to the body of sin, xiv. 188. Ministers seldom give themselves the trouble of recording the important parts of their own administration; like the masters of a puppet-show, despising those motions which fill common spectators with wonder and delight, xv. 2. Great breaches in government are like vices in a man, which seldom end but with himself, 118. Some ale-fellers, when they have got a vogue for
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their liquor, think their credit will put off the worst they can buy, till their customers forsake them; as the Drapers, in a general mourning, dye black their old damaged goods, sell them at double rates, and then complain that they are ready to starve by the continuance of the mourning, 168. In *Wood's* Halfpence, the nation did not at first discover the serpent in the brass, but were ready to offer incense to it, 245. General methods laid down for improving the trade of *Ireland*, as absurd as if an empiric, knowing that exercise promoted health, should prescribe to his patient in the gout to walk ten miles, 278. Women revel on *Indian* poisons, as starlings grow fat with henbane, 279. *Swift* cured of loving *England*, as the fellow was of his ague, by getting himself whipt through the town, xvi. 169. See *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

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- TAILORS.** A sort of idols, who create men by a kind of manufactory operation, i. 45.
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